Cornelius Rufus Nilson
25 Bouverie Street
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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 825.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1861. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Return of J. H. Pepper, Esq., F.C.S., A. Inst. C.E., &c.

The Directors beg to announce that they have made arrangements with this gentleman, and appointed him Professor of Chymistry and Honorary Director of the Scientific and General Departments. Professor Pepper will receive pupils and perform analyses in the laboratory, and deliver popular scientific lectures on all the new subjects of the day, morning and evening.

POLYTECHNIC.—During the week a LECTURE by JOHN S. PHENE, Esq., on Mr. JOSEPH VICTOR'S PATENT FUSE, whereby hundreds of our miners' lives will be saved—Tour to Switzerland—Fire at Londonbridge—Mr. George Buckland and Master Arlidge, morning and evening, as usual. JOHN S. PHENE, Managing Director, Polytechnic Institution (Limited), No. 309, Regent-street.

THE LAST WEEK.—"CROMWELL REFUSING the CROWN of ENGLAND."—Messrs. J. and R. Jennings beg to announce that the EXHIBITION of this fine PICTURE will CLOSE on Saturday next, August 24.—Gallery of Arts, 62, Cheapside.

THE REV. E. CORNWALL will (D.V.) PREACH at JOHN-STREET, BEDFORD-ROW (the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel's), on SUNDAY, August 25, and Sundays, 1st, 8th, and 15th September, Morning and Evening,

MORNINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH are about to erect, on an eligible site in the Hampstead-road, a commodious IRON CHURCH, capable of accommodating about 450 persons. The Building Committee earnestly invite the aid of the Christian public in carrying out this object. The total outlay is estimated at about 1,500l.

DONATIONS already made, and a Fund in the hands of Trustees leave about 500l. as the sum required to be raised.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. Foster, 349, Oxford-street; Mr. W. C. Fuller, 2, Bucklersbury, and Whickham-cottage, Kentish-town; Mr. R. Falkin, 21, Albert-road, Regent's-park; Mr. J. Inman, 40, Cloth-fair, Smithfield; Mr. A. L. Elder, Treasurer, 2, Fenchurch-buildings, and Carlisle-house, Hampstead; Mr. H. K. Wilson, Secretary, 3, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

THIRTY VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in OCTOBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the first of September. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited. For a Life Governor, 10l. 10s.; annually, 1l. 1s. Life Subscriber, 5l. 5s.; annually, 10s. 6d. The votes increasing in proportion to the Contribution.

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street: John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

	£	s.	d.
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury	2	0	0
Lady Chas. Wellesley	10	10	0
Mrs. Townshend ..	11	0	0
Baroness M. de Rothschild	2	2	0
Hon. Miss Waldegrave	1	1	0
R. Downs, Esq. ..	10	10	0
Lady D. Oyley	1	1	0
Mrs. Blackburn	10	10	0
Mrs. R. Howard ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Strachan	1	1	0
Dowager Lady Radstock	1	1	0
Miss Woodward ..	1	1	0
Mr. Churchward ..	1	1	0
H. G. S. Gurney, Fry, Esq.	1	1	0
J. E. C. .. ann. sub.	1	1	0
J. F. C., don.	2	0	0
W. G. Habershon, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. S. Wilde	1	1	0

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FETE.

A GRAND FETE in AID of the BROMLEY and BOW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will take place in the Grounds of Harper Twelvetrees, Esq., Eversley House, Bromley-by-Bow, on MONDAY, August 26, 1861. The attractions will include an Open-air Concert, Rural Sports and Pastimes, a Balloon Ascent, a splendid Display of Fireworks, addresses by ministers and other gentlemen, &c., &c. Several Bands of Music will be in attendance.

Admission, 6d. each. Trains run from Fenchurch-street, Camden-town, and intermediate stations, to Bow, every quarter of an hour.

WM. S. FOOT, } Hon.
JOHN SWAYNE, } Secs.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Reference has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. R. Brame, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

TO BE SOLD, in a populous Northern town, a well-established School for YOUNG GENTLEMEN and LADIES, with separate entrances, Class Rooms, and every convenience. The most satisfactory reasons for the sale will be given. To Congregationalists it will be especially advantageous.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a respectable LAD as APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS. Must be quick, steady, and industrious. Premium required.

Apply to Henry Hatch, Draper, City House, Oxford.

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A CHEMIST and DRUGGIST REQUIRES an APPRENTICE; he will have the opportunity of thoroughly learning his Business. A Son of religious Parents preferred. Reference exchanged. A Premium required.

Apply, Mr. Gostling, Halesworth, Suffolk.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, in a Country office, where a small newspaper is printed, a trustworthy person, who is experienced in Book, Jobbing, and News, as WORKING MANAGER.

Address, stating terms, &c., P. Q., Mr. Ullmer's, 15, Old Bailey, London.

WANTED, by a YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION as SCHOOLMISTRESS, either in a Public School or Institution. Good testimonials.

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TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, at Michaelmas next, in a Young Gentlemen's Boarding and Day School, a JUNIOR TEACHER for the English Department. Age not under eighteen years. Salary, 15l. or 20l. per annum. Testimonials will be required.

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ALLESLEY-PARK COLLEGE, WARWICKSHIRE. Established thirteen years. Greatly enlarged premises—very superior accommodation—separate bedrooms—Christian rule—a high education adapted to commerce, the professions, public services, or universities—the best methods—very moderate terms—special terms for ministers' sons—A PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, separate, for little boys.

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Circulars at Mr. H. F. Horton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH. Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

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Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Doxsey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicit orders for the best Hetton's Wallsend Screened, at 25s.; good Seconds at 23s.; and Inland Coals at 21s.

Stone House Wharf, Ratcliff, E.; and 11, King Edward's-road, Hackney, N.E.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 21s. Coke, per chaldron, 15s.

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COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 23s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 24s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 23s.; best small, 11s.; Silkstone, 22s.; seconds, 20s.; best Clay Cross, 21s.; seconds, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland. N.B. No agents employed.

COAL—GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—COAL DEPARTMANT.—The SILKSTONE and ELSECAR COALOWNERS' COMPANY deliver their Coal, under specified, to the consumer direct from their own Pits, and this Company have supplied from their Collieries fully three-fourths of the late customers of the Great Northern Railway Company.

PRESENT PRICES:—

R. C. Clarke's best old Silkstone screened ..	21s.	per Ton.
Wharncliffe ditto	ditto.... 22s.	,,
Ditto Pilley ditto	ditto.... 20s.	,,
Newton Chambers and Co.'s ditto,	ditto.... 22s.	,,
Ditto ditto Park Gate or Brazil	ditto.... 19s.	,,
Ditto, No. 2	ditto.... 18s.	,,
Ditto, thin seam, ditto	ditto.... 20s.	,,
Elsecar House	ditto.... 18s. 6d.	,,
Wombwell Main ditto	ditto.... 20s.	,,

Delivered within five miles of the depot.

Deliveries at Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley, 1s. per ton extra.—Apply to, and to be obtained ONLY of, THE SILKSTONE and ELSECAR COALOWNERS' COMPANY, Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway.

Sole Agent, JAMES J. MILLER.

*** Customers are particularly requested to specify the description of coal required, and to notice the recent CHANGE OF AGENCY in the appointment of Mr. JAMES J. MILLER to the place of Mr. Herbert Clarke.

NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER PENNY

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.

THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 429, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.

2. It lends, or returns to Insurers on demand at any time, about One-half of all Premiums Paid.

Undoubted Security for Money with a liberal Rate of interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders. Full information may be obtained on application to

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS!

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES: 29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, and ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

BRANCH OFFICES: Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT for the YEAR 1860.

"The success of the Company, even in its earliest years, received the marked attention, and elicited the surprised comments of writers best acquainted with the history of Insurance Companies.

"Fire Premiums for 1860 EQUAL the Total Fire Premiums for the SEVEN YEARS 1845 to 1851.

"Life Premiums for 1860 EXCEED the Entire Life Premiums for the EIGHT YEARS ending 1852.

"Purchase of Annuities in 1860 LARGELY EXCEEDS the similar receipts for the first TEN YEARS, 1845 to 1854.

"This progress, it is believed, is unsurpassed, considering that it applies to each of the three branches of the business."

FIRE BRANCH.

"The Fire Branch has certainly shown no exhaustion during the year 1860 of that impetus which had previously brought it to a position of the first magnitude among the Insurance Companies of the United Kingdom. The Fire Premiums in 1859 had advanced to the sum of 228,314l. 7s. 3d. In 1860, the amount of Fire Premiums has arrived at a sum of 264,977l. 9s. 11d., showing an increase of 34,663l. 12s. 8d., exceeding the large advance of the preceding year, so that in two years the Fire Revenue of the Company has been enhanced by the enormous sum of 66,829l. 17s. 5d.

"The Parliamentary Report of Returns of Duty paid to Government for the year 1860 exhibits the augmentation of the business in a more prominent way, as it affords the means of comparison with other Companies. The Proprietors will be gratified to learn that the increase of Duty paid by the Royal in the last year is more than double that of any other Company, either London or Provincial, whilst only one of those Companies even approaches 50 per cent. of the advance of this Company. Our increase actually equals 30 per cent of the entire increase of the whole of the Metropolitan Offices combined, whilst of the Provincial Offices it forms upwards of 30 per cent. of the total advance of the other 28 offices established out of London.

LIFE BRANCH.

"The Reports of the Company for several years have had invariably to announce a constant periodical expansion of Life business, the new Policies of each succeeding year showing an advance over the one that had immediately preceded it. A similar result is shown in the year 1860, the Premiums on New Policies after deducting Guarantees, being 15,075l. 17s. 10d., which is an increase in that item of 1,993l. 17s. 5d. above the amount received for the year 1859.

"But even this advance is small when compared with the sudden and remarkable momentum which has been given to this branch of the business in the present year (1861).

"It was not until the commencement of the year that the public seemed to have become fully acquainted with the fact that the Royal Insurance Company had published late in the last year an account of the investigation into the assets and liabilities of its Life Department, under a novel form, and in as plain and intelligible a manner as the abstruseness of the subject admitted, together with the entire statements and valuations necessary for that purpose.

"It is conjectured from the extensive notices of this Pamphlet, and its accompanying Diagrams, which have appeared in the Periodicals of the day, that has largely attracted the attention of vast numbers of persons in all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in other parts of the world. Indeed a most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that such is the case is afforded by the fact that the Sum Assured on New Policies in the six months to the 3rd of June of the present year, is actually 50 per cent. in excess of the Sum Assured in the corresponding months of the year 1860, although the latter amount in itself exceeded the Sum Assured in any like previous period of time.

"If this success be continued, the Royal Insurance Company would, with respect to the amount of its new business, be at once placed (at least with one or two exceptions) at the head of all the insurance companies doing business in this country, and the anticipations of the last Report, to the effect that the details of the Life Business then to be published would form an epoch of the Establishment, will have speedy and very happy realisation.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LIFE BRANCH.

PROFITS.—Large Proportion returned every Five Years to Policies then in existence two entire Years.

Expenses chiefly borne by the Fire Branch, in order to increase the bonus to be returned.

LIFE BONUSES DECLARED,

Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured; the greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

SECURITY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE BRANCHES.

Capital TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed 800,000l.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea	2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas	3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees	1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

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A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong	3s. 8d.	£1	2 0
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder	4s 6d.	0	4 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea	3s. 4d.	0	6 8
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee	1s. 6d.	0	4 6
1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot	1s. 4d.	£0	1 4
1 lb. of Best Mustard	1s. 6d.	0	1 6
		£2	9 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

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ORDINARY TRAINS for the CONVEYANCE of FUNERALS, in Fifteen Minutes, from the CEMETERY STATION, in the YORK ROAD, KING'S-CROSS, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12.45 p.m. SPECIAL TRAINS any Day or Hour.

FUNERALS by ROAD daily, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Ground for a Vault for Six Coffins	£7 7 0
Do. ,, Private Grave, do.	3 3 0

Family Grave, Third Class, no Charge for Ground.

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QUALITY THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

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In Mahogany, with expression stop, 12, 13, 16, and 18 guineas.

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VIBRATORS and KEYS to order.

Descriptive Lists, with testimonials, free.

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CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

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Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom: and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 160, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

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Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

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106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES.—MARSHALL and SON respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling an excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good sound CLARET, at 18s. per dozen, Bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 60s. per dozen. Railway carriage paid upon 5l. worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and SON, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1819, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitiens') respecting your wine.

"I am, &c.,

"H. R. Williams, Esq." "C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,

"C. L. RYAN.

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,

112, Bishopsgate Within, City.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A.D. 1662.

AUGUST, 1862, will be the bi-centenary of the expulsion of 2,000 Nonconformist ministers from the Church of England. A general desire has found expression, in our columns as well as elsewhere, that this memorable event should be fittingly commemorated by those who may claim to be the modern representatives of the Puritans of the seventeenth century. Now that the Parliamentary Session with its ecclesiastical conflicts is terminated, and that the Dissenters of the present day are pausing for awhile in their efforts to complete that structure of religious freedom, the foundations of which were laid in the cruel sufferings and persecutions of their ancestors, it will be appropriate to look back upon a page of English history which more than any other in our annals illustrates the tyranny of a State-Church. Though modern Nonconformists are striving for different objects from the confessors of 1662, the freedom of conscience we enjoy was mainly, though not wittingly, secured to us by them. But the Church which then by the Act of Uniformity drove them out from its bosom retains the same legal supremacy as was put in action with such merciless severity in the days of Charles II. We are but striving to complete the work commenced by the Nonconformists of 1662. Religious equality is the complement of freedom of conscience.

Happily the story of the sufferings, the heroism, and the self-sacrifice of the Nonconformist martyrs of 1662, has been amply and variously told during the last century. We need not now go back to Bogue and Bennet's "History of Dissenters," to "The Nonconformists' Manual," or to "Neal's History of the Puritans," to obtain an insight into that troublous period. All the essential facts of the case are contained in the admirable work of the Rev. J. C. Coleman, "The Two Thousand Confessors," and we have now lying before us two recent lectures* either or both of which may be read by those who have no opportunity for more careful research. It is remarkable that the Nonconformist layman and the Church of England clergyman are substantially agreed in their interpretation of the events they record, though they differ widely as to the lesson to be drawn from them. Mr. Swaine's lecture was delivered at Craven Chapel during the present year, and is marked by that loftiness of principle, earnestness of purpose, and *suaviter in modo*, that are characteristic of his writings and life. No one is better fitted by personal qualities to illustrate the lives of the Nonconformist martyrs of 1662, or to enforce in chastened eloquence, the moral to be drawn from those events. We trust that his pithy lecture will be circulated by the thousand during the coming twelvemonths, and are sure that it will do much to brace up the principles of Nonconformists, and awaken, especially in the young, a sympathising admiration of their Puritan ancestors.

Almost before Charles II. was firmly seated on the throne, the statesmen and prelates of the Restoration had secretly resolved to bring back the Church to its former position, and expel from it the Puritan element which had grown up during the Protectorate. The specious Clarendon, "who carried the Crown in his pocket," and the intolerant Sheldon, "who held the keys of the Church," found the way prepared for them in the national reaction that had set in against the principles and maxims of the Commonwealth era. But while the new throne was being consolidated, they temporised. The restored monarch spoke fair to the Presbyterians, whose acquiescence in his return had been gained, and whose power both in the Church, Universities, and Parliament, was great. He even went so far as to issue a declaration of such concessions as he, the head of the Church, thought ought to be made to the Puritan clergy, which "caused great joy to all moderate men." A Bill to give effect to the declaration was brought into Parliament. But the bishops, in league with Clarendon, aided by the Catholics, who had reasons of their own for opposing "the Comprehension scheme," brought so powerful an influence to bear upon the House of Commons that the measure was thrown out by 183 to 157 votes.

Still, events were not yet ripe for throwing off the mask. With a view to buoy up the hopes of the Puritan divines, a commission was next year appointed of twelve bishops and twelve Presbyterians, to consider the expediency of revising the Book of Common Prayer. Thus was formed the celebrated Savoy Conference, in which Baxter and Calamy in vain expended all their zeal and eloquence to demonstrate the necessity of a Reformed Liturgy. Sheldon, the Bishop of London, and his colleagues, did not want to be convinced—they wished only to gain time and avert any arrangement. While three months were consumed in fruitless disputation, the Convention Parliament had been dissolved, and a thoroughly Royalist one elected, eager for revenge upon the Puritans. The reactionists, to make doubly sure of purging the Church of the Presbyterian element, summoned the Convocation of the clergy, which at once proceeded to revise the Prayer-book in a Popish sense. The task was completed in one short month, and with the scarcely concealed purpose of forcing the Puritans out of the Church. As then altered in this vengeful spirit, the Book of Common Prayer has come down to the present day without a change. To the demand *now* being made for its revision, the Bishop of London has lately said that such a change ought only to be attempted in great crises of the national history. Surely Dr. Tait must have forgotten that the last revision was the uncalled-for and vindictive act of an intolerant priesthood to prevent the solemn promises of Charles II. from being realised, and to crystallise sacerdotalism to all future time as the basis of the Church of England. Much as Nonconformists of the present day may be disposed to admire portions of the Church Liturgy, they ought not to forget that it remains a monument of Royal duplicity, and of prelatical revenge. It would be difficult to find a more striking proof of the immobility of a State Church, and of the fallacy of its liberal professions, than the fact that the Prayer-book which created Black St. Bartholomew's is still the identical Prayer-book of the Church of England.

Parliament hastened to enforce the stringent test Convocation had provided. Sham plots and reports of Presbyterian conspiracies served to prepare the popular feeling for what was to follow. The Act of Uniformity was then proposed, and was passed in the Commons by overwhelming majorities. The Lords vainly tried to mitigate its cruel severity; the Commons would listen to no proposals which would leave a loophole of escape to a single Puritan. The Act passed (in the Lords by a small majority) and received the assent of "Our Most Religious King"—that term being *for the first time* introduced into the Prayer-book in the reign of Charles II. That weak but good-natured monarch was even then reluctant to carry out the behests of the cruel bigots who ruled the Church, and promised some of the leading Puritan ministers "to consider the matter." But the arguments of Sheldon and Clarendon prevailed, and the Act of Uniformity was put in force. By this schismatical Act, all who were not ordained by a bishop, did not declare their unfeigned assent to everything in the Prayer-book, and make other declarations, were to be deprived of their livings on St. Bartholomew's Day following (August 24, 1662). This day was chosen for the malignant purpose of depriving the ministers of the year's income, as the tithes were due at Michaelmas (September 29). There was a further aggravation of injustice. The new Prayer-Book, with its 600 alterations, to which every minister was required to give assent, was not published till a fortnight before St. Bartholomew's day, and consequently the great majority of the 7,000 clergymen who retained their livings subscribed to what they had never seen, and the greater part of the Puritans were ignorant of the actual contents of a book to which they were required, on penalty of ejection from the Church, to signify their assent.

This Act fully justified the malignant craft of its authors. Its success was complete. On St. Bartholomew's day 2,000 ministers resigned all their earthly prospects in the State Church, and cast themselves on the care of their Divine Master. Mr. Swaine thus succinctly describes some of the most distinguished of this noble band of martyrs for conscience' sake:—

> There was the great man just mentioned, John Howe, ejected from his beautiful home at Torrington, in Devonshire, for a time chaplain to the Protector, and, in his latter days, the friend of King William, but always the unworldly and consistent minister of Christ. There was the celebrated Dr. John Owen, not indeed ejected by the Act of Uniformity, as he was then living in private, but rendered incapable by it of exercising the ministry, although "reckoned," says Dr. Calamy, "the brightest ornament of the University of Oxford, and generally respected as a scholar, a gentleman, and a divine." There was Dr. Bates, the "silver-tongued," ejected from St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, "reputed one of the best orators of the age—his language always neat and fine, but unaffected, free from starch, lusciousness, or intricacy. If interest would have induced him to conformity, he could not have wanted a temptation. He might have been a dean at King Charles's return, but refused, and might afterwards have had any bishoprick in the kingdom, would he have deserted his cause and principles. His piety was very conspicuous. In his common discourse with his friends, though he was far from excluding things of common human concernment, he yet still discovered a temper of mind most intent upon divine things—for peace and union's sake he would have yielded to anything but sin."
>
> There was Philip Henry, the father of Matthew, the great commentator, ejected from Worthenbury, in Flintshire. He was imprisoned again and again after his ejection on one pretence or another, for preaching the word of life; but wrote, on one occasion, from his prison, "It is sweet being in any condition with a good conscience." He died in peace, in 1696, universally lamented.
>
> There was Charnock, "much admired as a preacher," says Dr. Calamy, "by the most judicious part of mankind, but not popular, because of his disadvantageous way of reading with the help of a glass. There was no part of learning of any moment which he had not a good insight into. And his love was as large as his knowledge, for his benevolence was universal, and his love took in whatsoever person or thing had anything lovely in it. He was some time chaplain in the family of Harry Cromwell, in Ireland."
>
> And there was the eminently spiritual John Flavel, ejected from Dartmouth, "an encourager," says Dr. Calamy, "of young men designed for the ministry, and had some few under his care whom he instructed in academical learning, to whom he was peculiarly kind;" and Ralph Venning, who, in addition to his celebrity as an effective writer and popular preacher, deserves to be noted and remembered as "a most importunate and prevalent pleader for the poor. He yearly got some hundreds of pounds for them, having such a way as recommended charity as prevailed with several to give

* "Anno Domini Sixteen Hundred and Sixty-two: its Martyrs and Monitions." A Lecture by Edward Swaine. London: Judd and Glass, New Bridge-street.

"The Church and Nonconformists of 1662: an Account of the Expulsion of the Puritans from the Church of England, and the efforts made to restore them." By the Rev. D. Mountfield, M.A., Incumbent of Oxon, Salop. London: Kent and Co.

who have gone to church with resolutions to the contrary;" and Thomas Vincent, who risking both legal consequences, as a prohibited minister, and life itself, preached in the London churches during the great pestilence when their incumbents had fled; and Joseph Allein, the author of the "Call to the Unconverted;" of which Dr. Calamy says 80,000 copies had been published, "a book," he says, "for which multitudes will have cause for ever to be thankful; no book in the English tongue (the Bible excepted) can equal it for the number that hath been dispersed."

And there was Janeway, the author of the well-known "Token for Children;" and Philip Nye, "one of the Assembly of Divines, and principal man in the managing the meeting of the Congregational Church at Savoy, by the Protector's order, where the declaration of the faith, and order, and practice in the Congregational Churches in England was agreed upon and consented unto by their elders and messengers;" and pardon me if I do not pass over one inconsiderable, but good man—a Mr. Swain, ejected from Witherbrook, in Warwickshire—"a man of more than ordinary piety and knowledge," says Dr. Calamy, "he was a very modest and humble man; he was sensible of his own defects in not having been bred up to learning, and yet God honoured him with success in an extraordinary measure, and he was respected by all who knew him, and among the rest, by several persons of good quality, as much as if he had been the most accomplished scholar."

Last, but not least, is Richard Baxter, who withdrew from the Church in May, 1662, as soon as the Act of Uniformity was passed, and resided for some years at Acton, enjoying the society of his friend, Sir Matthew Hale, then Chief Baron of the Exchequer. We might fill many pages with the details of the noble heroism of Christian men and women who surrendered their earthly prospects at the call of their Heavenly Master. Many of these touching stories are told in sympathetic terms by Mr. Mountfield, whose lecture is not less remarkable for Catholic liberality and conscientious impartiality than for painstaking research. To have produced such a lecture is a credit to any clergyman of the Establishment. What became of these hundreds of ministers of the truth, thus evicted from home and living and banished from the scenes of their spiritual usefulness? A few emigrated, but most of them remained at home, where they obtained little aid or sympathy. In the pulpits they were reviled as schismatics; on the stage they were ridiculed as "canting hypocrites"; in the streets they were insulted by the mob. They betook themselves to various employments; some became lawyers, some practised as apothecaries, some were sheltered by the liberal-minded nobility and gentry, and some had to gain a livelihood by hard labour. Brief and vivid is the description which Howe gives of their sufferings:—"Many of them live upon charity; some of them with difficulty getting, and others (educated to modesty) *with greater difficulty*, begging their bread."

Once and again liberal-minded men, influenced by pity for the sufferers, or by political considerations suggested by the revival of Romanism, strove to set aside the Act of Uniformity and bring back the ejected Nonconformists. But when the Commons were willing, the Lords held back, and when both had yielded, Charles II., grown more hardened and priest-ridden, refused to give his royal assent. On each occasion the heads of the Church, as well as its rank and file, raised a storm. "The Church was in danger, and about to be undermined and ruined. It was said, that it was below the dignity of the Church to offer concessions,—that it was better to have the Puritans out of the Church as a schism, than in it as a faction, disturbing and dividing it,—that no one could tell where concessions would end if once the Church began making them." How vividly does all this call to mind the recent struggle for the abolition of Church-rates.

The expulsion of the 2,000 Nonconformist ministers seemed to draw away from the Church all its spiritual vitality.

An inferior body of men (says Mr. Mountfield) rushed into the places of the ejected ministers. Charles himself complained of the clergy. He said, there would be no Dissenters if the clergy lived well, and went about their parishes, but they were ambitious, scandalous, and covetous; they thought of nothing but to get good benefices, and to keep a good table. They preached the most servile doctrines; the king was above the law; the people were his property whom he might rob, wrong, and slay, as he pleased. To say that "the anointed of the Lord, the breath of our nostrils," who is "not only the ordinance, but the gift of God," might be resisted on any pretence whatever, was impious, infamous, seditious, heretical, damnable, blasphemous. The Prayer-book was made an idol, as though "it had dropped down from heaven, and had been framed by a synod of archangels." One divine declared "that there was not one tittle of it, but it was dictated by the Holy Ghost," proving his assertion from the first prayer in the Marriage Service. To inflame men's minds against Dissenters, moderate Churchmen, and Whigs, was to act "as true sons of Holy Mother Church." The Puritans were an inexhaustible subject of merriment, not in conversation only, but even in the pulpit. Their demure looks, their up-turned eyes, their hands crossed upon the breast, their affected gesticulation, their nasal twang, their groanings, their canting phrases, their hypocrisy, were topics on which the "high-flying royalists" were never weary of dilating. These schismatics must be dealt with rigorously, chastised and scourged; to introduce them into the Church, would be to bring back a plague into her bowels, to tolerate them was to permit a plague to rage around her. "Cure them," said a preacher before the House of Commons, "by vengeance, teach them by scourges or scorpions, and open their eyes with gall."

In his admirable lecture, Mr. Mountfield gives the history of subsequent attempts made in the succeeding reigns to bring back Dissenters into the Church, and records how they were all foiled by the intolerance of the clergy, whose assumptions became so intolerable that Convocation was, in 1717, prorogued, never again to meet for the despatch of business. "Baxter and Howe, and Philip Henry, and all that generation, passed away, and their successors, satisfied with the Toleration Act, ceased to care for union with the Church. The fever and excitement of the seventeenth century were succeeded by the lethargy of the eighteenth; the great controversies which had agitated Church and State died away; in our stately English Temple there was silence, when men slumbered and slept, until the voice of John Wesley was heard awaking the sleepers to spiritual activity. The grandson of one of the Puritan ministers ejected at the Restoration was the founder of Methodism; as it had been with the ancestor, so was it with Wesley and his people, there was no room for them in the Church."

Nevertheless, the benevolent and well-meaning incumbent of Oxon does not even now despair of the return of Nonconformists to the Church of England, though they have grown from a mere handful to *a numerical equality* with the members of the Establishment. It is, indeed, with a view to further this object that Mr. Mountfield has published his lecture. But the late session of Parliament, the reception of Lord Ebury's proposal for a revision of the Liturgy, and the tone of recent Episcopal charges, of which that of the Bishop of Salisbury's is the last, must surely have gone far to satisfy him of the utter hopelessness of the attempt. His tolerant spirit cannot but have seen with something like dismay, that in the bosom of his Church there is a strong leaven of the same intolerance and assumption which he describes as rampant two hundred years ago.

That the Nonconformists of the present day have other objects in view than to be taken back into the bosom of the Church of England, we trust will be shown by the way in which they will next year commemorate the events of 1662. They demand now, as they are entitled to claim, not merely freedom of conscience, but religious equality. We have no doubt that Mr. Swaine—a truly representative man—rightly interprets the views of modern Dissenters when he thus enforces the lessons of 1662:—

Let our part (he says) be with all that are zealous, with a wise and holy zeal, for the maintenance and perfecting of civil and religious liberty. Let posterity be the better for us in this respect as we are the better for our ancestors. Let us teach, as we believe, that a State Church with toleration is an affront to reason, as one without it is a wrong to charity. That any possible scheme of "Comprehension," with a view to satisfy the claims of truth and love, must be, at best, a poet's dream. That so far from being the bulwark of Protestantism, the State Church has been its chief bane; when persecuting Popery, acting in the spirit and sanctioning the assumptions which Protestantism disowns, and which chiefly render Popery dangerous; and when not persecuting it, becoming its nursery and defence, as in the present day. Let us beware of being blinded to the tendencies of the system by the splendour of the names of the great, and good, and learned men that have adorned and still adorn the Established Church. Let us answer, when this argument is proffered in its favour, whatever of piety and learning have been found in the Episcopal Church, they have owed nothing to its establishment by force of law; and for the Episcopal Church to boast of its many eminent divines is as if Austria or Turkey were to boast that its most eminent men were Romanists or Moslems. Of course they were, because eminence has been rendered almost impossible to Protestants and Christians by the exclusive and arbitrary laws of those countries. Let us remember, and remind others, that just as State Churchism has been weakened at any time and in any land under equitable laws, religion and morals have advanced; that just as equitable liberty has been enlarged, religious voluntaryism has increased, and with it religious life both in the Church established and beyond its pale. Especially let us use our principles, and not discredit them. They are to be held with constancy and acted upon with decision, at the same time with charity and discretion. Our principles or opinions as objectors to State and Church connection are to be held as subordinate indeed to higher truth, but as really, in fact, as that higher element, a part of the truth we hold, and as much a necessity of our moral consciousness as any other convictions we entertain. They are to be used as real occasion calls for: not to be obtruded, but never to be compromised. . . . . As Garibaldi said of the Pope, he was the evil genius of Europe, and said it without bearing the Pope any personal spite, or wishing to do him any personal harm, so we may believe and say, without personal ill-will to our fellow Christians of the Established Church, that we think State Churchism has been at all times, and still is, the evil genius of the world. Let us deem it no reproach to be called for this "Political Dissenters," as we count it no reproach to our opponents that they, taking the other side, are Political Churchmen. It is a question of State policy, and by politics ultimately must it be decided—God be with the right!

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

Walthamstow.—The annual Church-rate contest which takes place in this suburban village is going on at the present time. A vestry was held on Thursday morning, when it was proposed to make a Church-rate of 3½d. in the pound. The proposition was rejected by a majority of five votes, and the churchwardens then demanded a poll.

Church-Rates in York.—On Thursday evening, a numerously attended meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary Bishophill Senior was held in the vestry of the church, when it was proposed by the rector and churchwardens to lay a church-rate to defray the costs of a new walk, palisades, and other expenses in connection with the alterations in front of the church. An amendment was proposed that there be no rate laid at all, and this was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Claines, Worcester.—At a vestry meeting of this parish, held on the 16th inst., a rate of 1d. in the pound was proposed. Mr. Joseland said he felt it was his duty to propose an amendment to the motion which had been proposed, and in doing so, he hoped he should not make anything like a personal observation. But at the same time those who proposed the rate might expect that a free discussion upon it would ensue. Before reading the amendment he was about to propose to the meeting, he might say that the only means the ratepayers had of knowing that a rate was going to be asked for was, by seeing the notice on the church door. Now, almost directly upon this notice being posted up at St. Oswald's, it was taken down again, although other notices were allowed to remain up. He complained of this, and added that when he saw the character of the gentlemen comprising the meeting, and remembered the large number of respectable persons attending the church, he might say that in his opinion it was a mean thing to call upon Dissenters like himself, to pay for those advantages which only the regular attendants of the church benefited by. He thought the principle was not commonly honest. Another thing was that the Dissenters totally objected to the collection of compulsory rates from them. In many places in this country the voluntary principle had been adopted, and he believed that it might be introduced into this parish with success. He begged to propose the following amendment:—

That this vestry declines to make any rate, and requests the churchwardens to propose some other mode of obtaining the requisite funds.

The Vestry Clerk said that the notice had been duly posted at St. Oswald's, but he did not know how it was it was removed again so soon. Mr. William Dovey, in seconding the amendment, said he believed that the rate was inimical to the true interests of the religion they had at heart, and that the voluntary principle should be substituted. The latter method had been adopted in Worcester with much success. At All Saints the repairs, amounting to 140*l.*, had all been executed by means of voluntary contributions of the parishioners—a fact which was highly creditable to the parish. The Chairman having read the amendment, said it really did seem to him that it was wholly irrelevant to the question before the meeting. The meeting had been called together for the purpose of deciding yea, or nay, whether there should be a rate. He thought it was merely a way of evading the matter, and therefore, as Chairman, he must decline to put the amendment. Mr. Joseland, before the original motion was put, entered the following protest:—"I demand that the motion just submitted by me be now put, and protest against any further proceedings until it be done. (Signed, R. Joseland.)" The Chairman then put the original motion, and the majority of the hands of those present were held up for it. The Vestry Clerk having observed that it was carried unanimously, Mr. Dovey remarked that he must beg to say in answer to Mr. Cartler, that the motion had *not* been carried without dissentients, and that it had only been passed because the Chairman had acted illegally in refusing to put the amendment. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Tamworth.—Church-rate Summonses.—About midday on Thursday last, 15th inst., this ancient borough began to wake up once more from its usual quiet, by the report that the police were busy serving summonses for the non-payment of Church-rates. How many were issued is only known to the prorate party; report set them down variously at from twenty-five to thirty-five. What is certain is, that the Rev. T. Burgess, Messrs. C. Haskew, J. Haskew, P. Aitken, S. Allen, T. Baldwin, T. Dixon, and J. Birch, were summoned to appear at the police-court on the day following. Not having time to get their usual legal adviser from London, a gentleman started off at once to Birmingham and engaged G. Edmunds, Esq., to appear for the defendants. On Friday, August 16th, they duly appeared before T. Bramall and S. W. Wolferston, Esqrs. Mr. Edmunds having called for the Estimate, Minute-book, and Rate-book, Mr. Hill, the churchwarden, laid the complaint. Mr. Edmunds examined him on the estimate, and objected to two items as illegal, viz., "3*l.* for churchwarden's expenses," and "10*l.* for making and collecting the rate." He next objected on the ground that a large number of the occupiers had not for several years paid a Church-rate. Mr. Hill said he did not know of any property which was not assessed, yet it appeared from the rate-book that out of 500 occupiers, in two of the hamlets only, whose names were entered in consecutive order, only sixty-one had paid the rate made on the 10th August, 1860. Mr. Edmunds further objected to the rate as being exces-

sive, the churchwarden being reported to have stated to the vestry that a 1½d. rate would be sufficient to meet the expenses as per estimate, and the vestry made a 1½d. rate; also that a large amount of the preceding rate remained uncollected when this rate was made, and the estimate was not based upon such sums though they were available for Church-rate purposes, and the magistrates had made orders on some of the defaulters to pay. Mr. Edmunds then reminded the magistrates that according to the 53 Geo. 3, c. 127, the only question for them to decide was that of the *bona fides* of the defendants, about which there could be no doubt, as his clients did honestly and earnestly dispute the validity of the rate; and without going further into the case, he wished to have their opinion on this point. The court thought it to be impossible to make a legal rate, and could not see what good it was to bring such cases before them, if, on the plea of the illegality of the rate, their jurisdiction was ousted. The Court was cleared, and after fifteen minutes' consultation, decided that Mr. Edmunds had clearly shown that their jurisdiction was at an end, and dismissed the summonses.

St. John Parish, Stamford.—A short time ago an adjourned meeting was held in the parish church for the purpose of laying a Church-rate; this occurred because the previous meeting held in May was virtually nil, inasmuch as there were but three Churchmen and above one dozen opponents. A Wesleyan Methodist, an influential parishioner, seeing the odds, advised an adjournment of the meeting for two months, meekly declaring that in all probability there would be introduced and carried through Parliament a conciliatory bill that would at once put a stop to the unpleasant irritability the old system has ever and anon introduced; this was agreed to, the consequence was that during the interval an unusually heavy poor-rate and borough-rate, besides a watch-rate, and a further contribution to the cemetery, has been granted. This has placed the Church-rate in a pecuniary point of view objectionable to the parish. I should here state that the roof of the church is in a very dilapidated condition, and that a new roof, which it must have, would cost at the least 600*l*. This the parish cannot bear. It is proverbially poor St. John's. During the week previous to the adjourned meeting a report was circulated abroad that the meeting would not be held in consequence of the parish churchwarden being from home. No notice of the meeting was placed on the church door, but a few who understood the hoax assembled at the appointed time and found the rector and his churchwarden present. It was asked why the bell did not knell to acquaint the parishioners of the meeting. This the churchwarden replied by sending for the clerk to knell the bell, commanding it only to be knelled for a very short time. In the meantime the opponents of the rate flocked in until there were about thirty to three declaring at once by their numbers that no Church-rate should be granted this year. The rector tried to reason with his parishioners, assuring them that Church-rates were of great antiquity, that they had been in force for hundreds of years, and at this eleventh hour it was wrong for them to object. A motion was then put and seconded, that the meeting be adjourned for one month because the parish churchwarden was not present, and there been no estimates before the meeting. It was asked who was to pay for the loss of time occurring, and as this was a part and parcel of the May meeting, some defining point must be come to. An amendment was therefore proposed and seconded that the meeting be adjourned till 31st July, 1862. This the rector strongly objected to put, but being pointedly asked whether he would not have put the original motion, and answering in the affirmative, he was asked, Why not adjourn till a longer period? At last he eventually submitted it to the meeting, and a little forest of hands were held up in favour of it, only three being raised for the original proposition. It is quite evident from the laxity of the church goers that there is a strong disposition to overturn the compulsory system, and that the voluntary principle would work better in the parish and ameliorate the angry feeling engendered by Church-rate summonses of late.—*From a correspondent.*

The *Union* states that the Rev. Alfred Poole (of St. Barnabas notoriety) has been licensed to the incumbency of Purbrook, Hants.

State Grants in Australia.—The Legislative Council of Victoria has thrown out the Anti-State Aid to Religion Bill, but it has adopted the principle that it is desirable to limit the grant to country districts.

The Degree of D.D. has just been conferred on the Rev. William Cooke, of London, editor of the Methodist New Connexion Magazines, by the faculty and trustees of Shurtleff College, Illinois. Dr. Cooke is one of the most distinguished theological writers in the Methodist body.

The Cardross Case.—This case has reached one more stage. The committee appointed by the Scottish Free Church to report upon the decision of the Court of Session, which ignored the ecclesiastical power claimed by the Church as opposed to the civil courts of judicature, have reported that it is better not to appeal to the House of Lords until the case is really out of the hands of the Court of Session.

Persecution of Protestants in Spain.—The Granada journals state that three poor persons—one a hatter, another a charcoal-dealer, and the third a public letter-writer,—had been lodged in prison on the charge of having distributed Protestant works, and defended Protestant doctrines at Alhama, Trigo, Luno, and Matamores. It is added that the English at Granada were liberally providing for their wants. The Madrid journals of the 6th publish a long address to the Queen from the Archbishop of Tarragona, in the name of himself and his suffragans, entreating her Majesty to take measures for preventing the spread of what he calls the errors of Protestants.

Sunday Opening of the Glasnevin Gardens, Dublin.—On Sunday last these gardens were for the first time opened to the public, the order for their opening having been received at Glasnevin so late as three p.m. on Saturday, and being known to very few. The attendance of visitors was upwards of 400. They included all classes of society, from some of the distinguished foreigners now attending the Social Science Congress down to labourers and their children. Every department of the garden was freely thrown open, conservatories, the small museum, the arboretum, &c., and all were visited by continued streams of visitors. The regulations, which are those of Kew, forbid the introduction of refreshments of any kind or dogs. The necessity for this must be obvious.—*Saunders' News.*

Dr. Cullen and Lord Brougham.—A passage of a very harmless nature in Lord Brougham's inaugural address at the Social Science meeting has drawn from the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin a reproof of ridiculous severity. Lord Brougham was denouncing the practice of one Government seizing the territory of another, under pretext of ill-government, as criminal, and even in the case of Rome, the Government of which he said "justly merited reprobation," Sardinia had not the shadow of an excuse to seize upon the Roman territories. This expression of opinion Dr. Cullen describes as an insult to the Pope and to the Irish people, and he accuses Lord Brougham of allowing himself to be carried away by a current of bigotry. The Archbishop "improves the occasion" by calling upon the faithful to subscribe freely to St. Peter's Pence Fund.

Deaconesses in the Church of England.—It is reported that arrangements are in course of being made to establish an institution of this kind, similar to the one already in operation at Kenilworth, upon the following plan. It is proposed that the institution shall consist of a president, a chaplain (who shall be a married clergyman in priest's orders), a head sister, other sisters, medical officers, and assistants. The assistants will be such persons as can only devote a part of their time to the work of the institution. This work will be, in the first instance, to visit, under the superintendence of the clergy, a very poor district near Euston-square, in the parish of St. Pancras. In addition to this it is proposed to take charge, as soon as possible, of a few sick persons within the house of the institution, those being chosen whose cases are either hopeless or of an unusually distressing nature; and it is hoped that other works of Christian usefulness may be added to these, according as the resources of the institution shall allow. The undertaking has, it is said, obtained the sanction and approval of the Bishop of London.—*Daily Paper.*

Hook Swinging in India.—The missionaries at Calcutta have been for some time urging upon the Government to prohibit hook swinging at the festival of the churruck poojah, on the ground of the revolting and degrading nature of the spectacle, and the sufferings the votaries are supposed to undergo. It has been considered, however, that the pain cannot be very severe which is readily undergone by a churruck swinger for two or three rupees and a few sweetmeats; and, upon the whole, the Government came to the conclusion that, where it is not an established custom, but a mere occasional exhibition, the magistrates should be authorised to prohibit it as a local measure of police for the preservation of order and decency; but that where the custom has been long established, the proper course, in the first instance at all events, would be not to prohibit it by a direct act of authority, but to discourage it by all legitimate means. Accordingly, the local authorities were directed, by using their personal influence, and by obtaining the co-operation of the zemindars and other influential native gentlemen, to endeavour to induce the people voluntarily to abandon the practice. The recent report on the progress and condition of India states that this policy is succeeding. There are good grounds for believing that native gentlemen, knowing the wishes of the Government, are disposed to use their influence and example to put a step to this revolting exhibition, and several commissioners report that the practice is gradually dying out within their divisions.

How Long will it be Borne?—The *Northern Whig* says:—"The late census brings out some highly significant statistics as to the present and relative position of the Established Church in Ireland—that institution which the late Lord Macaulay said was 'the most utterly absurd and indefensible of all the institutions now existing in the civilised world.' It appears that there are in Ireland—Members of the Established Church 678,661; Dissenters of all kinds from that Church (Protestant and Roman Catholic), 5,098,311; majority of Dissenters 4,419,650. So that a majority of 4½ millions enjoy the privilege of contributing to the support of the religion of the three-quarter million minority. The relative proportions of the clergy to the laity are equally striking and significant. The 678,661 of the Established Church denomination are spiritually tended by no fewer than 2,294 clergy, being at the rate of a clergyman to every 299 individuals. The Presbyterians, numbering 528,992, have 565 ministers, being one to every 936 persons. The Roman Catholics, amounting to 4,480,583, have 2,482 priests, being one to 1,808 of their laity. Some of the county denominational statistics are remarkable. In County Meath, for example—by no means the most Roman Catholic county in Ireland, and where there are a good many Presbyterians and other dissenters—there are 140 clergy of the Established Church to 6,584 souls, every 47 persons of that denomination having a clergyman to themselves. In the same county 141 Roman Catholic priests minister to a Roman Catholic population of 103,489—one to every 735."

The Proposed New Zealand Colony of Nonconformists.—This movement, we understand, continues to progress in a remarkable degree. Two important advances have been made within the last few weeks, one in the commencement of a series of auxiliary organisations (or auxiliary committees co-operating with the London committee), in towns or districts where two or three families have already been enrolled; and the other in the departure of the pioneer-agents, an evidence itself of the increasing maturity of the movement. These pioneers include a consulting pioneer, in the person of Mr. Joseph Newman, a gentleman who has resided in New Zealand sixteen years, and who, having spent the last two or three years in England, now returns finally. His extensive local knowledge and high social position render him a real acquisition to the Association. Two other agents join Mr. Newman, and these are sent out at some expense. The "instructions" they carry out are based upon a communication just received from the Auckland Government to the effect that the agents of the association will have about 300,000 acres of land to select from, all to the north of Auckland, where there are few natives, and consequently in a secure and undisturbed territory. Besides taking these steps, the executive committee is about to appoint a travelling secretary and lecturer, to visit those localities where the intending settlers are found—the rapid development of the project having so increased the labours of the honorary secretary, Mr. Brame, as to render such an appointment imperative. The class of persons enrolling, we are informed, is chiefly of the middle or small capitalist class, but steps are being taken to supply the deficiencies in the labour department.

The Jews and Essays and Reviews.—An appeal to the Jews has been issued by one of their own body in reference to the trial of the Rev. Rowland Williams. We give the substance of the appeal:—

I feel it my duty to address you on the subject of the book entitled "Essays and Reviews," against which legal proceedings are now instituted. This book demands our deepest attention, and its authors our warmest gratitude; nor can we, as Israelites, be indifferent to the commotion in the religious circles around us. It is a glorious epoch in the history of our lives, when Christian divines, men distinguished for learning and piety, fearlessly come forth to unroll the "tangled records, tracing frankly the spirit and providence of God, honouring chiefly the traditions of His Hebrew sanctuary." Nobly, and at the hazard of all they hold dear, have these champions come forward in defence of truth and for the advancement of knowledge. We can scarcely say at the present moment to what glorious ends their investigations may lead, nor how far they may be instrumental to our future happiness; but we do know, when we read their words, illuminated by the clear light of God's truth and purity, that we cannot, in our days, appreciate fully the value of the services rendered to us and the world at large by such men as Dr. Rowland Williams. The time has now arrived when we, as denizens of a free and tolerant country, should rally round this brave and pious man, who is especially singled out for persecution because he has given free utterance to his conscientious convictions, because he has dared to break the links that have fettered the human mind for centuries past and caused the light to dawn where the darkness of night prevailed. Oh, let no time be lost! Let the friends of Rowland Williams, let the friends of truth and equity, the friends of freedom of inquiry generally, and the people of Israel, arise and help to bear his expenses in the suit, and co-operate in the noble object proposed, of raising a subscription towards his defence.

The Wesleyan Conference.—The Conference has closed. Nothing of any consequence has transpired to interfere with its harmony. In every department of Connexional operations progress has been reported, and everything looks hopeful for the future. The General Home Missions are an important part of Wesleyan operations, and have revived the aggressive spirit of Methodism. The report, as just presented, is full of suggestiveness. These missions are presented in two branches, viz., the labours of those ministers appointed by the Conference to the work of preaching and house-to-house visitation in crowded localities, and the assistance afforded to poor and dependent circuits, and of which seventy-eight have lately become independent of the fund. Thirty-one home missionaries, men with a ministerial status, have been employed during the year in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other important centres, and the following is the record of their doings:—They have paid 65,148 visits amidst squalor, crime, and wretchedness; 162 cottage services for prayer and preaching held every week, and seventy-eight every other week, 670 local preachers and leaders have been enlisted as helpers; ninety-five additional regular services established; nineteen Sunday schools, with an average attendance of 1,511, instituted; thirteen Bible-classes formed; 1,494 poor persons been led to join the church; six chapels are in progress of erection, in connexion with the home mission work, in addition to four which have been completed, and that too chiefly where no organised Methodism previously existed. Day-schools are in progress to accommodate 350 children at Crewe, where, as at Derby, the missionary has found access to the large number of clever artisans employed at the railway works, and to their families. At the present Conference twenty new applications for Home Mission ministers have been received, and the greater

number of them entertained. The demand is still for more: for, notwithstanding the large number of candidates received the last two or three years, all the applications cannot be met either at home or abroad. The increase of church members in the Connexion this year is 9,540; on trial for church membership 23,138. The increase of Sunday scholars 20,423; and of day scholars 4,808. The next Conference is to be the first Cornish Conference.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The United Methodist Free Churches closed their conference at Leeds on Tuesday, the 13th inst. At one of the recent meetings the report of a committee appointed to consider the representation of small circuits was presented. It was to the effect that such small circuits as had not been hitherto entitled to send representatives to the annual assembly should be joined to larger circuits for the purpose of representation; or, where this was not practicable, that they should send representatives biennially. Circuits employing the Connexional Ministry, and raising 50*l.* a year for the support of their minister, to have the right of annual representation. Circuits raising less than 50*l.* to send a representative biennially. The Rev. R. Eckett moved the adoption of this report, and the Rev. R. Chew seconded the motion. An amendment was moved by the Rev. J. Kirsop, and seconded by Mr. Cuthbertson, of London, to the effect that the report should be printed in the minutes and magazines, and considered in the next annual assembly. The supporters of the motion argued that it was necessary that such an arrangement should be made, and that now was the time to make it. Some of the supporters of the amendment urged that, however necessary such an arrangement might be, it ought not to be made in a thin assembly. Others opposed the motion on the ground that no such restrictive measures ought to be adopted. Ultimately, the motion was carried by a considerable majority. A tabular view of the Connexional statistics was presented by the Rev. E. Boaden, one of the sub-secretaries. It was as follows:—

		Increase.	Decrease.
Itinerant Ministers ...	210	24	—
Local Preachers	2,745	160	—
Leaders	3,545	368	—
Members	56,828	2,552	—
Removals.....	5,195	1,830	—
Deaths	726	—	20
On trial	4,667	573	—
Chapels	937	35	—
Preaching Rooms	407	—	18
Sunday Schools	785	—	75
Scholars	114,706	8,755	—
Teachers	17,251	1,289	—
Day Schools	29	—	—
Chapels Registered ...	447	—	—
Do. settled on Model Deed.....	143	—	—

Several new circuits having united with the Connexion during the past year, several alterations in the districts were necessary. One of the sub-secretaries read the list of districts and circuits, with the ministers appointed to convene the district meeting during the next year. It was also resolved to have the stations of ministers published, arranged in districts, which had not been hitherto done. It was agreed that the name of the Rev. James Caughey, well known in England and the United States, should appear on the published minutes of the Free Churches.

Religious Intelligence.

CENTENARY OF DR. CAREY.

GREAT MEETING AT THE METROPOLIT ABERNACLE.

On Monday, in celebration of the centenary of the birth of the celebrated Dr. Carey, the founder of the Baptist Missionary Society and translator of the Bible into forty eastern languages, the members of his church and of other evangelical churches held a *soirée* at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, after which a public demonstration was held, when Sir S. Morton Peto presided over a vast assembly, which crowded every corner of the spacious edifice. It had been announced that the chair would be taken by Mr. Marshman, the brother-in-law of the late General Havelock; but that gentleman was unavoidably absent in consequence of a domestic affliction. Amongst the ministers present we noticed the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, and the Rev. F. Tucker, of Camden-town.

The Rev. Mr. Hinton opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Chairman (Sir S. M. Peto), in addressing the meeting, called attention to the sad absence of their intended chairman, Mr. Marshman—viz., the death of his niece, the daughter of Lady Havelock—and expressed in feeling terms his sympathy, in which he was sure they would all sincerely join, with his sorrow under that mournful affliction. After paying a tribute to the memory of the lamented young lady, the hon. baronet offered a few observations upon the occasion which had brought together so imposingly numerous an assemblage, and called on the Rev. Mr. Chown, of Bradford, to address the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Chown proceeded, at some length, to give an account of the life and history of Dr. Carey, who was born at Pury, or Paulerspury, in Northamptonshire, on the 17th August, 1761. Carey originated the Baptist Missionary Society at Kettering on the 2nd of October, 1792, and he proceeded to Bengal in the following January. He all through took a prominent lead in the noble enterprise which embraced the intellectual and spiritual life of a great country, and his name will for ever be indissolubly associated with the progress of improvement in Hindostan. He died in the year 1834, at the age of seventy-three. The news of his death produced a profound feeling of regret throughout the United Kingdom, and there was scarcely one of the missionary societies which did not mourn his irreparable loss.

The Rev. F. Tucker next addressed the meeting on the subject of the missionary labours of Carey; and after some other speeches, interspersed with hymns,

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon rose to address the meeting. Upon presenting himself he was received with enthusiastic and prolonged applause. He said there was one thing in Carey's history which was especially worthy of commendation, viz., his great originality. At present nothing could be done without innovation. There were master minds in mechanics and manufactures, who were always capable of inventing some new article. Why should the Christian Church, then, be without innovations? Was the Church ever to ride in a heavy mail cart when the world at large was riding upon carriages driven by steam? Was she to scratch the earth merely when ploughmen were driving their implements by steam? Was the Church to be behind the world? was no man of daring genius to arise that should show that she was capable of invention? Next to Carey's originality he looked at his brave determination. It was said in the time of Carey that the work of conversion could be carried out without his interference. Carey admitted the truth of the assertion, but still strongly contended that there were millions of people in India who were elected and required to be instructed. There were many of this class of objectionists in the present day. There were some who thought they ought to go to heaven with patent leather boots upon their feet; but if the Lord sent a storm they would be rather surprised when they had not hob-nails to go through the mud. (Laughter.) The next point in Carey's character which commended itself to him was his unbounded faith in God. The amount of the collection he raised for the Baptist Missionary Society at the meeting at which it was originally established was 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Let them just think of that; 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to carry the Gospel to the world at large! What could more truly show the unbounded faith which he had in God? It could not have been faith in the amount of the cash. Neither could it have been faith in his committee, if indeed he had a committee at all, which most probably he had not. If ever a man went out like Abraham, not knowing whither he went, Carey was that man. Lastly, he commended Carey for his indomitable zeal. He called upon the young men of the congregation to imitate the zealous action of the celebrated man whose memory they were now assembled to honour. If they complained that they had a cold shoulder, let them get a warm one. (A laugh.) If they complained that there was a difficulty in the way of getting to foreign lands, let them imitate the noble conduct of the woman who said that she would swim there if she had no ship in which to make the voyage. Let them take a lesson from the Rifles, and remember that they must be privates first before they could be captains. The rev. gentleman concluded by saying that he should never be happy until young men went forth from that Tabernacle to preach the Word to foreign lands, and until it became the birthplace of many a Milton, a Bunyan, a Knibb, and a Carey. The speaker sat down amid loud cheers.

In the course of the proceedings a collection was made on behalf of the Serampore College, founded by Dr. Carey, and after a vote of thanks to the hon. baronet in the chair, the proceedings terminated.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHURCH AT HARROGATE.—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

On Wednesday, F. Crossley, Esq., M.P. for the West Riding, laid the corner-stone of the new Congregational church now in the course of erection in Victoria-park, Harrogate, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, both visitors and residents. This church, which is intended to supersede the existing chapel in James-street, will stand at the west entrance of Victoria-park, and front West-park on one side and Avenue-road on the other. The edifice is in the decorated Gothic style, with a tower and spire 130 feet high, and will be an imposing and most pleasing acquisition to that part of Harrogate, as well as forming a most desirable accommodation to Congregationalists visiting Harrogate, who have hitherto been greatly inconvenienced, especially during the season, by the very circumscribed limits of the existing Independent chapel. The new church will seat 700 worshippers; and it will also be provided with ample and well-ventilated class and school-rooms. The architects are Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, Bradford, and the contractor Mr. R. Ellis, jun., of Harrogate; and the cost, including land, is estimated at 5,000*l.* Towards this sum there has been already subscribed upwards of 2,500*l.* The proceedings were commenced in the present Independent chapel at twelve o'clock, where a preliminary service was conducted by the Revs. G. W. Conder and W. Thomas, of Leeds—the address of the former rev. gentleman being remarkable for its power and the elegance of its diction. Afterwards a procession was formed, headed by F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., and J. P. Clapham, Esq., and marched to the ground, where a large concourse of persons awaited them, including a considerable number of ladies. Amongst the gentlemen and ministers present we observed F. Crossley, Esq., M.P.; Rev. S. Martin, Westminster; Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds; Rev. Henry Christopherson, London; Rev. S. Bower, Macclesfield; Rev. T. S. Rogers, B.A., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Mr. Pollinger (Wesleyan), Harrogate. An elegant silver trowel, the gift of ladies visiting and residing in Harrogate, was presented to F. Crossley, Esq., by Mr. John Richardson, of Harrogate, in a few neat sentences; and Mr. Thorpe handed to him a sealed bottle, containing various documents, copies of the *Leeds Mercury* and *Harrogate Herald*, some coins of the present reign, &c. F. Crossley, Esq., then laid the corner-stone with the customary formalities, the sealed bottle being deposited and cemented in the cavity of a stone, upon which the corner-stone rested. Having done this he addressed the assembly, pointing out the duty of all Christians to provide suitable places for the worship of God, and urging that this was especially requisite in a watering place like Harrogate, where men came from all parts to seek renovated health, and where—freed from the cares of business—there was reason to hope that Gospel truth would sink into their hearts, although in the hurry and excitement of business they would have passed its warnings unheeded. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Christopherson, of London; and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Ashton-under-Lyne, delivered an address, in which he reviewed the history of Nonconformity, and in a masterly manner vindicated its claims to the respect and love of all good Christians. In the afternoon, about 130 ladies and gentlemen sat down to an elegant collation at the Prospect Hotel, Frank Crossley, Esq., in the chair; and J. P. Clapham, Esq., officiating as vice-president. Several sentiments were given, some stirring speeches delivered, and a handsome addition made to the subscription list—an earnest appeal being made to the Independent body generally to have the church opened free from debt. The proceedings closed about seven o'clock.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Tonbridge Chapel, Euston-road.—The Rev. J. R. Kilsby Jones has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling at Tonbridge Chapel. The building is now closed for a few weeks, for alterations and repairs. Mr. Jones is expected to commence his stated labours on the first or second Sunday in September.

Blackheath.—The prolonged and severe affliction of the Rev. James Sherman, of Blackheath, rendering it improbable that he will ever be able to resume the charge of his congregation, the Rev. Joseph Beazley, late of Sydney, has been appointed to the co-pastorate. Mr. Beazley supplied the pulpit for eight months while Mr. Sherman was in the Mediterranean in search of health.

Death of a Missionary in India.—Another of the faithful servants of the Lord has been suddenly removed from the toils and anxieties of mission work in this land to his rest and reward in heaven. On Monday, May 17, the Rev T. M. Lechler, of the London Missionary Society, at Salem, died of cholera. He came to India in connection with the Church Missionary Society in 1834, and laboured with the late Mr Rhenius. In 1835, both these valued brethren dissolved their connection with the Church Society, and Mr. Lechler joined the London Missionary Society. For twenty years he laboured most faithfully in the Salem district. Mrs. Lechler proceeded to England in very enfeebled health about a year ago, and when we last heard of her she had formed the determination to join her husband, leaving England in June, if permitted by the Society's medical adviser.—*Madras Observer.*

The Bible Christians.—The forty-third annual conference of the Bible Christians assembled in Hicks Mill Chapel, Gwennap, Cornwall, on July 31. In making up the statistics of the Connexion, it was found that there were 196 itinerant preachers, 1,540 local preachers, 643 chapels, 333 other preaching places, 22,535 members, with 1,075 on trial, 6,877 Sunday-school teachers, and 30,847 Sunday-scholars, being an increase to some extent of itinerant preachers, 59 local preachers, 30 chapels, 141 members, 540 teachers, and 2,447 scholars. During the last ten years 150 chapels have been erected on the home stations, providing 23,939 sittings, and 118 on the foreign stations; thus altogether during the said period 269 chapels have been provided with accommodation for about 44,000 persons, which amounts to 36 per cent. of the present entire accommodation. Nine additional missionaries are required for foreign stations.

Lowestoft.—Special services in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. Richard Lewis (late of Airedale College) as pastor of the Congregational Church in this town, were held on Thursday, Aug. 8. In the morning the service was opened by the reading of Scripture and prayer by the Rev. John Hallett, of Norwich; the Rev. Evan Lewis, B.A., F.R.G.S., of Rothwell, Northampton, delivered an able introductory lecture. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. John Flower, of Beccles. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, and the Rev. Professor Creak, M.A., of Airedale College, gave an impressive charge to the pastor. In the evening a powerful sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. Henry Allon, of London. The Revs. W. Tritton, of Yarmouth, W. Griffiths, M.A., C. Daniels, of Somerleytown, also took part in the services.

Louth, Lincolnshire.—On Tuesday services were held here, in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. William Herbert, of New College, London, to the pastoral care of the Congregational Church in Cannon-street. After reading and prayer by the Rev. T. Hoyle, of Barton, the Rev. D. J. Evans, of New Cross, delivered a most clear and able address, "On the Nature and Constitution of a Congrega-

tional Church." The usual questions were then put to Mr. Herbert, and each received a full and satisfactory reply. The Rev. T. Sibree, of Hull, offered the ordination prayer. The charge, which was most practical, faithful, and affectionate, was given by the Rev. Dr. Halley, principal of New College, London, founded upon Revelation xi. 10. After dinner, which was provided in the council chamber, stirring and appropriate addresses were delivered by R. Norfolk, Esq., mayor; the Revs. Dr. Halley, D. J. Evans, of New Cross; E. Jukes and T. Sibree, of Hull; Shepherd, of Grimsby; Hoyle, of Barton, &c. In the evening a most pointed and telling discourse was delivered to the church and congregation by the Rev. E. Jukes, of Hull, from I Thessalonians v. 12, 13.

Leicester.—Ordination Service.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., a service was held in Gallowtree Gate Chapel, Leicester, in connection with the ordination of the Rev. Goodeve Mabbs as a missionary to India. Although the notices of the meeting had not been widely circulated, a very considerable congregation nearly filled the large chapel. After an opening prayer by the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Exeter, the Rev. W. Fairbrother (in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Tidman) gave a most interesting and encouraging account of the Tamil District in Peninsular India, which is to be the scene of the future labours of Mr. Mabbs. The questions usual on such occasions were asked by the Rev. R. W. McAll, of Leicester, and briefly but satisfactorily answered by Mr. Mabbs. The Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, then offered the ordination prayer, and the charge was delivered by the Rev. W. Alliott, of Bedford, after which this very interesting and impressive service was brought to a conclusion by singing and prayer.

Orphan Working School.—An interesting meeting took place at the above school, Haverstock-hill, on Thursday evening week, for the purpose of setting apart the old school-room for family worship, at which were present Sir James Tyler, one of the vice-presidents, and several members of the Board, with the secretary. After singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer, a senior scholar, Edwin M. Trist, was called forward, when a short and effective address was delivered by B. A. Tomkins, Esq., setting forth the object for which he was singled out from the rest of the boys, and concluded by presenting him with a beautiful silver medal as the "Fry Scholar," or best boy in the school for the year; and, in addition, informed him that on leaving, he would have, besides the usual outfit and 2*l.* 10*s.*, in money, an extra 2*l.* 10*s.* under the will of the late John Fry, Esq., a former scholar. The following, composed by Mr. J. Soul, the secretary, was read on the occasion of setting apart the school-room:—

Solemn is this hour of prayer,
Sacred place in which we meet;
Let us now our souls prepare,
As we bend at Jesus' feet.

When we lift our hearts to thee,
Jesus, condescend to hear;
While thy servants bend the knee
Let us feel that thou are near.

Here may melting streams of grace
Flow from Thee, thou Source of love;
Consecrated be this place,
Let it hence a Bethel prove.

Come this orphan charge to bless;
Send from hence a chosen band,
Clad in thine own righteousness,
Proving blessing to this land.

And as roll succeeding years,
Let succeeding ages see:
What is sown in faith and tears,
Bring full glory, Lord, to thee!

St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire. — Interesting services were held in this ancient and picturesque village on Tuesday, August 13, in connexion with the laying the foundation-stone of a new Independent chapel. This village, which contains about 1,300 inhabitants, had hitherto had no Dissenting place of worship. Attempts have been made to establish a cause here for many years past, by the Baptists especially, but without success. There is, indeed, a tradition that Charles Wesley, once hooted and pelted out of the place, shook off the dust of his feet as a testimony against it. For the last three years a missionary (Mr. G. Powell) has been successfully labouring here under the auspices of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Congregational Union, and a piece of ground having been presented by R. W. White, Esq., of Blakeney, the foundation-stone of a new chapel was laid on the 13th inst. by H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol. The day being fine, upwards of 500 persons were present, and amongst them some highly respectable families from the neighbourhood. After singing, suitable portions of Scripture were read by the Rev. R. Stevens, M.A., of Coleford, and a prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Hurst, of Berkeley. Two very impressive addresses were then delivered, one by Mr. Wills before the stone was laid, and the other afterwards by the Rev. J. Stratford, of Cirencester. The concluding prayer having been offered by the Rev. J. Graham, of Whitchurch, the company retired into a spacious meadow kindly lent for the occasion. After tea addresses were delivered by H. O. Wills, Esq. (who presided), Dr. Batten, of Coleford; and the Rev. Messrs. Jones, of Chepstow (Baptist); Stratford, of Cirencester; Howells, of Whitebrook (Baptist); and Hurst, of Berkeley. As the shades of evening began to gather around, and the mists to arise, the interesting proceedings of the day terminated to the satisfaction of all. The new chapel is to cost about 300*l.*, and the friends hope to raise that amount before the opening.

Correspondence.

RELIEF OF POOR CLERGYMEN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—I am requested by a *Dissenting* lady to inform you that she is willing to give 5*l.* towards a subscription that may be raised in favour of the poor clergymen, as described under the head of "More Startling Facts," in the *Nonconformist*, and copied into the *Patriot*. She *hopes* something will be done worthy of a Christian public. If a society should be formed for the purpose of giving relief to the distressed parties alluded to, the 5*l.* will be ready by making application to me at Stisted-hill, near Braintree.

Yours, &c.,
AN ESSEX NONCON.

August 19th, 1861.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Fifth Annual Congress of the Social Science Association, now sitting in Dublin, was inaugurated on Wednesday evening by an address from the President for the year—Lord Brougham. The noble and learned lord opened by an eloquent tribute to the memory of distinguished Irishmen—Grattan, Plunkett, Wellington, Wellesley—whom he had known, but whom, in the dispensations of Providence, he had outlived. He next dwelt on the truth, that progress in science, to be sound, must be gradual. This was, as he observed, the case in the departments of physics, politics, jurisprudence, &c., and it was no less so in the various other branches of social science:—

He is no friend to its advance who hastens forward with heedless, unreflecting speed, despising all that is gained because it is less than all that he desires, and looking down with contempt upon those whom he passes in his impatient course. This spirit, so inimical to real, solid improvement, sometimes is the fruit of zeal without knowledge, but not unfrequently arises from mere selfish desire of distinction, when a man, sacrificing a great cause to his personal ambition, becomes a public enemy—

Vainglorious, who through infamy seeks fame.

For this is one of those occasions in which vanity, from being, as it commonly is, a harmless folly, only ridiculous, rises into a crime, becoming selfish, unprincipled, pernicious, and disgraceful.

He came then to the consideration of the progress made since the last Congress:—

I would first of all mark the very gratifying change that has taken place of late years, and to which our labours have materially contributed—the change in the economy and management of their estates by the owners of property. The improvements in agriculture have obliged landlords to make a great outlay upon draining and farm buildings, highly beneficial, no doubt, to themselves, and therefore well bestowed; but in most instances so difficult as to require the help of loans. Yet, at the same time, they have generally contributed in a degree formerly unknown to what could afford no pecuniary benefit, the building and support of schools, improving the dwellings of the poor, and the building and repair of churches, thus spending most upon these excellent objects when they had least to spare. As a learned and rev. friend of mine, Mr. Elwyn, has observed:—"It is one of the happy effects of advancement in any path that it begets a zeal for advancement in other directions, and he who begins by improving his estate ends in wishing to improve the people upon it and near it." Nothing can be more delightful than to contemplate this progress in classes, generally speaking, the most reluctant to approve changes, because the slowest to believe in their expediency, or even safety; and it affords the strongest reason for extending to the agricultural labourers and their children the benefit of those wholesome restraints of late years imposed upon the improper employment of labour in other branches. It is a most consolatory circumstance to all friends of social improvement, and of the sound and liberal principles which ensure its progress, that the reign of these principles seems to be established universally. We cannot, indeed, say with the great poet, when expressing his thanks for the Restoration,—

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are wearied into peace;

But at least they are tired of resisting the truth, and thus we find that, upon the most important questions, there is now little to distinguish conflicting parties, all being alike the professors of opinions which but a few years ago formed the main ground, or, it might be, the chief pretext of their differences. Thus the stoutest adversaries of secret voting (perhaps well advised in their opposition) have lately insisted upon introducing it at one of our Universities, with an intimation that it ought to be generally applied; for the voting by signed papers, though its proposed object be to save the voter's journey, of necessity ensures his escape from observation.

He then reviewed the progress of the year in the department of Jurisprudence. Among the points gained were the adoption to a great extent by the Education Commission of Sir W. Page Wood's propositions respecting charitable trusts; the new Bankruptcy law; the measures for consolidating the criminal law statutes; the new act as to wills of British subjects executed abroad; and the improvements in the Poor-law, reducing the time of gaining settlement from five to three years, extending the required residence over the whole Union, and distributing the payment of rates more justly and equally. He expressed regret that the death of the Bishop of Durham deprived the Congress of the presence of Mr. Villiers, and then adverted to matters especially connected with Irish judicature.

His lordship's remarks on the Education department were prefaced by warm congratulations on the advantage gained to literature by the abolition of the paper-duty. He did not sympathise with the objections raised on the score of the possible deterioration of the cheap press. We might as well charge the French countrymen of Lavoisier and Lafayette with being robbers and murderers because the daily papers of Marat and Hebert preached wholesale pillage and assassination, as hold the countrymen of Washington and Franklin answerable for the sins of their press—a compound of slander, fraud, and bluster. He passed on to the more immediate subject of Education:—

At the Bradford meeting the Vice-President over thi department was Mr. Chadwick, so well known for his invaluable services on the Poor-Law Commission thirty years ago; and without whose aid and agency that great measure of practical social science, the new Poor Law, could never, in all probability, have been prepared. At Bradford he communicated to Mr. Senior, one of the Education Commissioners, who attended our Congress, the result of the discussions in the department over which he presided upon the important subjects of reducing the time consumed in teaching at schools, and of forming those schools and unions so as to lessen the cost and increase the efficiency of instruction. The Commissioner requested him to examine these points in detail when the Congress broke up. He did so, and collected a most valuable body of information, by visiting the schools in the manufactories of the West Riding, confering with schools' inspectors and with medical men. His report was, unfortunately, too late to be inserted in that of the Commission; but it has since been moved for in the House of Lords, and is presented, with his letter to Mr. Senior. It may be considered as an event in the history of education, and it is quite certain to occasion extensive improvements, increasing the number of children taught, lessening their labour, and making it conducive to the health both of body and mind. I certainly regard Mr. Chadwick as having rendered to education a service equal to that which the amendment of the Poor Law owes him. On the former occasion I gave him what I deemed his due commendation, speaking as a Minister of the Crown, in the assembly over which I presided. I knew him not personally, nor was I aware that he then belonged to the newspaper press. Panegyric is never popular; and mine was not soon forgiven; I don't know if the subject of it was assailed; I well remember the author of it was pretty severely and pretty generally.

Satire is sure to find a willing ear,
And they who blame the sneerer, love the sneer;
But righteous tributes no emotion raise,
And those that love the virtues, hate the praise.

In this Congress I hope that my motive may plead in extenuation of the fault, and I may be pardoned for being dull by the consideration that I have been just. A further and an important advantage has been gained by the last Congress for the interests of education. The progress of popular instruction had been grievously obstructed by the separate and oftentimes conflicting proceedings of its promoters, attached, and conscientiously attached, to different sects of religion, acting in opposition to each other, though, if brought together, and to a clear understanding, they might, from their honest zeal for a common object, have been led to co-operate, or at least not to conflict. This great step was made in the Congress at Glasgow. For the first time the leaders of the Established Church party, of the Free Church party, and of the United Presbyterians, met together and maintained their respective views before the members of the Association. The result was the formation of a representative committee (of the chief denominations), whose labours there was every reason to expect will lead to a reduction of the points of difference, and a removal of the main obstacles to progress. Both at that meeting and at Bradford the important advantage was gained of bringing the ecclesiastical school teachers in more full communication with the laity, and with the professors of sanatory science. It would be improper to leave the great subject of education in the country where we are now assembled, without mentioning a fact that has been reported to us on good authority, and even under the influence of prejudices which it rather thwarted. In Scotland it is found that the Irishmen educated at the larger national schools are, in consequence of their greater steadiness, sobriety, and general trustworthiness, preferred to ill-educated Scotchmen, for the places of foremen in the manufactories; and our good countrymen of Scotland have a similar complaint of the greater number of Irish educated at the colleges being successful candidates for Indian civil service appointments.

In the department of Sanitory Science considerable progress had been made. The Quarantine Committee had completed their report, and it had been communicated to the Board of Trade:—

The diffusion of sanatory knowledge is a most important part of the duties of this department; and as the association has from the first desired and accepted the co-operation of women, the Council had no doubt in affiliating the Lady's Sanatory Society, which acts under the highest patronage, and spreads among the poor a knowledge of the laws of health, it being now admitted that much of debility, disease, and premature mortality in this country results from ignorance and error, and might be prevented. The society circulates many tracts upon the subject, has lectures delivered in the poorer districts of London, and engages in district visitings, besides instructing the parochial clergy in the work, and in many cases holding meetings in their vestries, where poor women are familiarly instructed on matters connected with health.

The Criminal and Reformatory department presented very satisfactory results. On this subject his lordship dwelt more particularly, on the leading results and features of the Irish system of prison and convict discipline.

The number of reformatory schools is but small, and it is devoutly to be wished that they were multiplied. But the diminution of crime in this island, of late years, is most satisfactory; and, allowing that the great migration, since the famine years, has had much influence, enough of the improvement remains to reflect the greatest credit upon the instructors of youth and the ministers of religion. The decrease in the number of the people makes any comparison of the commitments for offences inconclusive, unless we regard the proportion of these to population. They were, in 1856, as 1 to 923 of the people; in 1859, as 1 to 1,117; and in 1860, as 1 to 1,217. The number of juvenile offenders decreased in a still greater proportion. The Irish convict system well deserves all the praise it receives wherever the public mind is awakened to the paramount duty of making such exertions as may render the punishment of

the criminal the instrument of his reformation. Here the problem has been solved how to deal with convicts, and send them forth cured, instead of subject to relapse, infecting others—criminals and the teachers of crime. Of this system the fundamental principle, simple and rational, is to make the convict the agent of his own reformation by annexing the condition of good conduct to every indulgence beyond the barest sustenance, to removal from cellular to social labour, and to shortening the period of his confinement. His fate is placed in his own hands. But he is not merely superintended and watched; he has constant intercourse with those in authority, as chaplain, teacher, director, whose treatment is considerate and kindly; he is treated as an individual, not as one of a mass; and this "individualisation," as it is termed, has great advantages over our English mode of dealing with the whole convicts in the bulk,—the same advantage that a school of many teachers and few pupils has over one where a large number are under a single master. Another superiority is in the rigour with which the conditions of liberation are enforced on the "ticket-of-leave men"—arrest being at once enforced on the least breach of the conditions. A third is the absolute prohibition of all fermented liquors, even to those who for their good conduct have earned a small advance out of the fund set apart from their gains kept till the time of their discharge. Mr. Clay, in the memoirs of his father (many years chaplain of the Preston Gaol, whom I well knew, and, in common with all who knew him, held in the highest esteem for his virtuous life and most useful services), in comparing the English and Irish returns, has remarked that the former take all ticket-of-leave men as unconvicted against whom nothing appears, whereas the latter more accurately give the result of the information taken by tracing the party ever since his liberation. This diversity prevents us from making any comparison between the numbers in the two cases; but the different results of the two systems may be gathered from the fact that at Lusk we see numerous convicts set to work, and only retained by moral restraint, without any sentinels, while at Portland we see the convicts quarrying stones for the breakwater under the guard of sentinels with muskets and bayonets; and on the breakwater itself, which is more difficult to guard, free labourers, and not convicts, are employed. Another test of the Irish system may be stated as decisive—the confidence of the public in the reality and the permanence of the reformation effected, inasmuch as discharged convicts at once find employers willing to receive them, experience proving that they may be relied upon as steady and trustworthy servants. The statement that has been put about, that the Irish plan is only adapted to the local circumstances of the country, has been entirely refuted by a reference to the adoption and support of the system abroad.

In the department of Social Economy, his lordship directed the attention of his audience to the introduction into the manufacturing districts of the co-operative system—the establishment of unions by the working-classes, for the purpose of sharing in the profits on the goods consumed or used by them, as well as of preventing adulteration of those goods, and for the other purpose of carrying on branches of manufacture. He quoted statistics of the progress and operation of this system during the year. 250 such societies had been formed under the Friendly Societies' Act. The effect of co-operation in preventing strikes had been everywhere felt. The Societies had also tended materially to the promotion of temperance. It was gratifying to observe the connexion of temperance with the diminution of crime:—

In France, it appears, from our colleague, M. Quetelet's statement, that no less than a fifth of all the murders, during the last four years, had their origin in tavern brawls. In six English counties having the fewest public-houses, we find that, where they were as 1 to 109 of the population, the offences are as 1 to 591; but where the public-houses are as only 1 to 235, the offences are as 1 to 762. In Ireland the connexion of intemperance with crime is even more marked. Between the years 1838 and 1841 the consumption of whisky had fallen off about one-half; and we find in the latter year judges congratulating the counties on the small number of prisoners to be tried, and ascribing this happy change to the growth of intemperance. So, in 1839, there were in Richmond Bridewell 3,202 prisoners, in 1841 only 1,604. It is remarkable, though certainly not surprising, that the prudence which leads to economy kept pace with the prudence of sobriety. In the former year the Dublin Savings-bank had 7,264 contributors, in the latter 9,585. Source of disease, of poverty, of crime, how long shall that heavy curse be suffered to afflict us? How long shall we submit to a conqueror more cruel than the armed invader—to a tyrant the most inexorable of all, which has subdued rational men, and avenged the world of unreasoning creatures for the wrongs received at his hands?

Servior armis
Luxuria incubuit; victumque ulciscitur orbem.

The little we have done to shake his dominion has only been enough to let us know and feel how galling is the yoke, and how much the fault is ours who bear it. The people have but to will it, and they at once are free. All honour to Father Matthew in Ireland, and to the grand Alliance in England, its learned secretary, and his able coadjutors! Nor can I duly perform my office at the head of this Association if I do not enjoin it as a duty incumbent on all its members and on every well-wisher to the progress of social science to patronise Mr. Steele's most ably conducted quarterly journal of all its branches. But why should I refer to other branches than this great and fundamental one of temperance? Recollect the memorable words of our learned colleague, that great philanthropist, the Recorder Hill, who, in all his various efforts to serve the people, providing for their comforts, and reclaiming them from vice, declares,—"Into what path soever I strike, in whatever direction I go, the drink demon starts up before my face and stops the way." I have said that the community have but to will it, and their chains fall off. The progress of the grand Alliance since our last Congress has been my encouragement to say so. The Permissive Bill, allowing every district, by a majority in number and value of rated inhabitants to prevent the opening of new public-houses or to continue licences for old, has, on a careful canvass of many great towns—Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Plymouth, Leeds, Sheffield—been accepted by very great majorities of the inhabitants, and by the greater number of the voters. Let us hope that public opinion, generally improved upon the most important question of social science which can occupy the country, may prepare the way for legislation, which, to be efficacious, must be cautiously introduced, and under appropriate guards.

Another subject in this department was that of the employment of women:—

Our attention was engaged at the last Congress to the employment of women, and papers were read by Miss B. Parkes and others upon this important subject. There has been no relaxation on the part of these ladies since that time, and the printing establishment opened by Miss Faithfull has gone on with increasing success. The volume of transactions for last year was printed at the Victoria Press, and Miss Faithfull is now engaged publishing a volume, under her Majesty's sanction, containing original contributions from the leading writers of the day. Besides these exertions, Miss Parkes originated a scheme for encouraging the emigration of educated women who cannot find employment in this country. But for the inferior caste of women the exertions now making to reclaim the fallen and prevent the fall of others are above all praise. The loss of Lord Herbert's strenuous assistance is in this, as in other parts of his most useful services, deeply to be deplored. Who can move along the less frequented streets of London, and not have his heart wrung by such accents, too often coming from female lips, "I have not had a morsel of food this day"?

His lordship then adverted successively to the Book Unions scheme, and the Saturday half-holiday and public recreation movements, of which he expressed warm admiration, and afterwards proceeded to make some remarks on foreign affairs, chiefly characterised by a spirit of strong Toryism, and concluded his address amidst great cheering.

A vote of thanks to his lordship was then proposed by the LORD-LIEUTENANT, and seconded by Mr. Justice FITZGERALD.

The LORD-LIEUTENANT then rose, and in the course of a felicitous speech, said:—

I will not rekindle the ashes of any ancient controversies, nor run the risk of awakening the sparks of new ones; I will not utter even one of those breathing and burning words which have formed the battle cries of contending parties; but I will only ask, what great cause has triumphed within the memory of the present century which is not associated with the name, the labours, and the triumphs of Harry Brougham and Lord Brougham? (Great cheering.) Without trenching too much upon what is merely personal, I may mention the delight it has been to me to bring to a meeting like this as my honoured guest that person who, more than thirty years ago, was my own colleague in the representation of what was then by far the largest constituency in the United Kingdom. Often have I heard him—as was said of a great orator of old, whom he has been one of the foremost to appreciate and approach—

Torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.

(Applause.) And it is now, indeed, a rare and refreshing spectacle to see him, at the period of life which he has reached, with a milder and a mellower wisdom, filling up the large outline of his past career, and crowning his life-long work of public spirit and benevolence. (Renewed applause.)

He concluded by proposing:—

That this Association offers to Lord Brougham, the President, its warm thanks for the eloquent address now delivered, and for his unwearied exertions in its support. (Loud applause.)

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice FITZGERALD, in seconding the proposition, applied to Lord Brougham his own language. He found the law dear; he made it cheap. He found it a sealed book; he left it a living letter. He found it the patrimony of the rich; he left it the inheritance of the poor. He found it the two-edged sword of craft and oppression; he left it the staff of honesty and the shield of innocence. (Loud applause.) That eloquent language describes most accurately the career of Lord Brougham himself. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

The number of tickets issued was for members at a guinea each, 285, for associates at 10s. each, 1,386, total 1,671, and allowing for life members and those who had received invitations, the total attendance must have reached 1,800.

JURISPRUDENCE.

On Thursday morning the various departments commenced their meetings. In that of Jurisprudence the Right Hon. Joseph Napier delivered the opening address.

Mr. HERON, in the absence of Mr. Arthur Symonds, read a paper on "The Constitution of Tribunals." The writer contended that the whole system of the administration of justice in England, Ireland, and Scotland ought to be consolidated. There should be only one profession of advocates and agents for the United Kingdom, and Parliament should have attached to it a Minister and Commissioner of Justice. This paper elicited no discussion.

Mr. WHITESIDE, Q.C., M.P., then read a paper on the criminal law, in which he dwelt upon the cruelty by which it was characterised down to the present generation, and traced the progress of its mitigation by the labours of Bentham, Romilly, Mackintosh, Brougham, and Peel. He gave a history of recent commissions for the consolidation of the criminal law, alluding to his own labours, and those of his colleague, Mr. Napier. In the course of an interesting address he strongly condemned the confiscation of property as a punishment in cases of treason, as it caused the innocent to suffer. Referring to a debate in the Lords, in which Lord Brougham was engaged, Mr. Whiteside said he was present, and was so delighted with a speech of Lord Brougham's, that he was very near misconducting himself in the gallery, on which Lord Brougham promptly remarked that it reminded him of a case when Mr. Fox was so excited by a debate in the Lords that he spoke, and was in danger of being committed, when Rogers said to him, "I wish you had spoken a great deal more, even though you were committed."

The Recorder of BIRMINGHAM addressed the meeting on the subject of the improvement of the criminal law. He referred to a case that occurred when Lord Brougham was Chancellor. A person found guilty of forgery was sentenced to death. The Recorder went to the Chancellor's private residence and entreated him to use his influence with the Government to obtain a commutation of the sentence. "The case is so bad," said the Chancellor, "that if this criminal escapes death no man can ever again be hanged for forgery in England." "For that very reason," replied Mr. Hill, "I am the more urgent that he should escape." Lord Brougham went to a meeting of the Cabinet, and succeeded; and no man suffered death for the crime of forgery since, the capital punishment having been abolished two years after.

The PRESIDENT expressed his concurrence in the views put forth by Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Hill. A paper by Mr. Napier Higgins was then read on "The Machinery of Legislation," after which the section adjourned.

At the meeting on Friday Lord Brougham occupied the chair for a considerable time. Mr. RYLAND, secretary, read a paper by Mr. Edward Webster, on the "Establishment of a Law Registration Court for the Voluntary Registration of Titles to Freehold Lands in England and Wales." Baron HOLZENDORFF read a paper "On Public Prosecutions in Prussia." Mr. LAWSON, Solicitor-General, read an interesting paper on the "Landed Estates Court." He was followed by Mr. WHITESIDE, who read a paper on the same subject. Judge LONGFIELD gave some interesting details, gathered in his experience of the working of the court. A long discussion afterwards took place.

On Saturday Dr. LLOYD read a paper on the "Admiralty Court and its many defects, especially its tedious and expensive modes of procedure." Judge LYNCH read a paper on the "Operation of the Irish Bankruptcy Act, showing its advantages, and how it might be amended."

EDUCATION.

In the department of Education, the President, Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, was in the chair, the Dean of the Chapel Royal and Mr. Waldron, M.P., being Vice-Presidents. There were four secretaries permanent—the Rev. G. D. Boyle, the Rev. S. Nash; for Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Rees and Dr. Abraham.

Miss MARY CARPENTER, of Bristol, read a paper on "The Application of the Principles of Education to Schools for the Lower Classes."

This paper gave rise to some interesting discussion, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Professor Kavanagh (of the Catholic University), Sir Baldwin Leighton, Mr. J. Houghton, and the Rev. Nash Stephenson.

The Rev. ALEXANDER POLLOCK, hon. secretary of the Church Education Society, read a paper on "The Educational Position of the Established Church in Ireland," which he said was not only "distressful, but wholly anomalous." He went at length into the statistics of popular education, and compared the Church system with the National System. This essay was the subject of a lengthened and animated debate, in which the chief parts were borne by Professor Kavanagh, formerly Head Inspector of the National Board, who advocated separate education; the Rev. A. D'Orsey, the Rev. W. M'Ilwaine, Mr. Lefroy, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Fraser, from Scotland, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Professor Gibson, of Belfast, Mr. Whiteside, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Willock, Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Henry Denitt, the Rev. J. Hall, Commissioner of Education, the Rev. Professor Foley, Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. Dr. Quinn, Roman Catholic. This discussion was remarkable for the fact, so novel in Ireland, that on the most exciting subject that still divides the population, extreme parties met face to face, and spoke their sentiments freely with the most perfect good feeling, and without an offensive or even a discourteous word on either side.

On Friday Lord Brougham took the chair. The opening address was read by

Sir JOHN SHAW LEFEVRE, the President of the Department. In the course of this address, which was of considerable length, he compared the University system of that country with that existing in England and elsewhere, and then referred to the share Ireland had taken in providing for the civil service under the competitive system. Not only had Ireland contributed a much greater number of successful candidates than her proportionate share, compared with her population, but the number of her unsuccessful candidates, as compared with the successful, is much less than in the case of candidates from England and other places.

A paper was then read by the Rev. Dr. WILLOCK, on the "Failure of Education in the Junior Classes of Elementary Schools." The report of the English Commissioners brought to light the fact that, after the expenditure of a million of money in building schoolhouses, and 500,000*l.* on inspectors, and 2,500,000*l.* on the training of teachers, the result has been that the junior classes in schools, comprehending the majority, do not learn, or learn very imperfectly, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The child is not seen at school after he is ten or eleven years of age. In Ireland the term may be fixed at twelve years. Hence the necessity of paying the utmost attention to the elements of education.

Mr. Ross then read a paper "On the Advantage

of the Non-Vested System under the National Board." He thought that these schools might be used by the Church clergy who object to the principle of the National system.

An animated discussion arose on these two papers, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Hennessy, professors in the Catholic University; Mr. Sullivan, the Rev. Mr. Fraser, the Rev. Mr. D'Orsey (Cambridge), Mr. Wilkinson, Professor Pillans, and the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, late hon. secretary of the Church Education Society. Mr. Verschoyle advocated the views of the Lord Primate, as enunciated last year in his remarkable letter. He described Mr. Pollock's plan as in fact denominational, which the latter clergyman most distinctly repudiated.

On Saturday the subject of Intermediate Education occupied the attention of the Second Department. The Rev. J. HALL read a paper on the subject, written by the Rev. Dr. M'Cork, of Queen's College, Belfast, pointing out the necessity of a superior class of State schools between the primary schools of the Board and the Queen's Colleges.

REFORMATORIES.

In the department of Reformatories, over which the Attorney-General presided, there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Papers were read by the Rev. J. Hunter Monaghan on "Protestant Reformatories," by the Rev. Mr. Fish, from Yorkshire, on "The Disposal of Boys from Reformatories," and by the Recorder of Birmingham, on the part of his daughter, Miss Hill, on "The Present Position of Mettray." A conversation followed on the working of the Reformatory Act, in which Judge Berwick, Mr. S. M. Greer, and the Rev. Mr. Fish took part.

Mr. BAKER, the manager of a reformatory in England, said it was ridiculous the small offences for which boys were sent to reformatories. He refused to admit a boy who had been committed for the use of bad language to a donkey. (Laughter.) As a general rule he was against short terms of imprisonment, but he would make a distinction. He would object to imprisonments for three months, but he thought a week or ten days was very beneficial.

Mr. GERNON said, as a lawyer, it was a new thing to him that a person could be convicted for using bad language to a donkey. (Laughter.) If the case occurred in Ireland the Queen's Bench would soon settle the matter, and probably say that the magistrate was the donkey himself. (Laughter.)

Sir BALDWIN LEIGHTON said that in France the persons committed to reformatories were detained till they were 20, but in England the age at which they were discharged was seventeen. He considered that the latter was the best plan, as at that age a boy becomes a man. Comparing the relapses into crime both in the English and French institutions he did not think that the French were superior to us in their morality.

An interesting discussion then took place on the subject of the expense of reformatories, and as to the necessity for there being a uniform practice by magistrates in reference to committals.

On Friday Captain CROFTON, who was loudly applauded on rising, read a paper on the question, "Why the Community should take an Active Interest in the Treatment of Adult Convicts?" and he proved that they should take an interest in the subject on the ground of "humanity," and of "self-preservation" and of "economy." He described fully the Irish convict system, and referred to the eulogies passed upon it by the most eminent foreign jurists. When he had concluded, Lord BROUGHAM, who spoke with much earnestness, said:—"It is hardly necessary to state with what deep interest I heard the able and lucid statement of Captain Crofton. (Applause.) There is but one sentence in it which I can say I not only lament, but disapprove—I mean that in which he talks of his own retirement. ('Hear, hear,' and applause.) With Captain Crofton's retirement retires my confidence in the system—(hear, hear)—and I look forward with absolute dismay to an experiment tried for the next two or three years, and then at the end of that time we shall find that it has failed because Captain Crofton has retired." (Applause.)

On Saturday, Mr. TOOKE read a paper, after which the Department closed, the members who could not stay till this week proceeding to Lusk, on the invitation of Captain Crofton, to inspect the convict establishment there.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the department of Public Health, presided over by Lord Talbot de Malahide, a paper was read by Dr. MOORE, on infant mortality, in which he dwelt particularly on the prevalent neglect of vaccination by parents among the poorer classes in Ireland. With reference to the prevailing infantile mortality under 10 years of age, which varies from 25 to 30 per cent. of all born among the better classes, from 30 to 40 per cent. among the lower classes, some observers have found a wider ratio between the infantile mortality among the rich and poor, particularly in Preston, where the mortality under five years of age among the children of the former varied from 18 per cent. to 55 among those of the latter. He summed up the most prevalent causes of this excessive mortality, as follows:—First—Defective vitality at birth, transmitted from either or both parents. Second—The mismanagement of parents by nurses with regard to food, dress, cleanliness, &c. Third—The deficiency of light, air, ventilation, to which might be added an ignorance of physiological principles, and of the pathology and therapeutics of many of the diseases incidental to early life.

In the course of the discussion that followed, Dr. LANKESTER would suggest that as they had all experience of families not wealthy in the country, who brought up children without any death at all, that there was no absolute necessity for death. As far as we could see, there was no cause why children should die. The Creator never seemed to have intended that they should die. All those deaths mentioned by Dr. Hoare were cases of preventible mortality. The mortality amongst children in Dublin was large, but owing to the want of any registration of birth and deaths we had no means of falling back upon any figures and statistics in support of any statements or against any statements that might be made. Government did not seem to think it necessary to have any registration of births and deaths in this happy portion of the British Empire. Dr. Moore's essay had drawn attention to the great subject of infantile mortality, which was the index of what were the causes of death in all classes of society. Remove the cause of the mortality amongst infants, and immediately adult life was liberated from thousands of diseases which oppressed it.

Dr. LANKESTER read a paper by John Beddoe, M.D., on the "Physical degeneration of town populations." The paper went to show that deficiency of good air and proper food tended to the degeneration of the human race.

Dr. LYONS read a paper by Miss Florence Nightingale, entitled "Hospital Statistics and Hospital Plans." It gave an excellent and comprehensive exposition of the requirements of a proper hospital, the necessity for thorough ventilation, and for avoidance of over-crowding.

On Friday papers were read by Dr. LANKESTER, on the "Registration of Diseases;" by Dr. MAKESSY, on "Dipsomania, or Uncontrollable Drunkenness," both of which gave rise to discussions of an interesting character.

On Saturday, Mrs. MARGARET FISON read an admirable paper on "Sanitary Work in Town and Country among the Poor."

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

In the 5th Department, Social Economy, Judge Longfield presided. Papers were read by Mr. Henry S. REID, on the building strike of the present year at Edinburgh, and by Mr. FREDERICK HARRISON, M.A., on the building strike of the present year in London.

An interesting discussion followed, which was taken part in by Dr. HANCOCK, who considered that as regards working men as intelligent classes, that overwork by long hours was morally and physically injurious, inasmuch as it shortened life, and left a greater number of widows and children on the community to be maintained. He was altogether in favour of a diminution in the number of hours of labour. They should submit to the law of nature as a guiding principle on the question of labour, and he considered nine hours was sufficient for any working man, and it was injurious to the best interests of the men and the employer to insist on more. He was altogether in favour of the working classes in this respect. Mr. Randall M'Donnell, Mr. Cookson, of London; Mr. Lefevre, and Dr. Shaw, Mr. Lushington, and Mr. Scott, of Belfast, took part in the discussion, and the general opinion was in favour of a diminished amount of labour, inasmuch as it was important that the labouring population should take their share in all the social and intellectual advantages of the present day. It was impossible that could be, unless there was established a system of working only a reasonable number of hours.

Mr. W. N. HANCOCK, LL.D., read an interesting paper on the journeymen bakers' case. A discussion followed. Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON, of London, read an interesting paper on the origin, progress, and recent position of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Mr. MARK O'SHAUGHNESSY, barrister, one of the secretaries to the department, read a paper on the general aversion of employers to treat with the representatives of their workers on matters in dispute. Mr. JOHN SCOTT also read a paper on the logic of the labour problem, or the production, distribution, and exchange of wealth upon equitable principles. Mr. T. J. DUNNING read a paper on labour in connexion with trade and unions. Mr. GODFREY LUSHINGTON read a paper in reference to the progress of inquiries concerning apprenticeships, which concluded the business of the section for the day.

TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In the sixth Department, Trade and International Law (M. Chevalier, president), papers were read on gold discoveries, the rights of aliens, a universal system of weights and measures, &c.

Professor Hennessy, Judge Corr, Vander Maeren, from Belgium, and Monsieur E. Desmare, of the French bar, took part in the discussion which followed, and the following resolution was ultimately adopted:—

That we cordially concur with the president in the great advantage that would arise from the adoption of an uniform and general system of weights and measures, and coins, for all nations.

On Friday, Miss BESSIE PARKES read a paper on the "Condition of the Working Women of England and France." Miss EMILY FAITHFULL read one on "Women Compositors," in which she described the Victoria Printing-press, which she conducts, as a successful speculation. Papers, written by ladies, on the employment of women, were also read by Miss PARKES and Miss FAITHFULL, and Mrs. OVEREND read one on "Remunerative Employment for Educated Women in their own Homes."

On Friday, papers were read on the linen trade and on the growth of flax.

On Saturday, M. CHEVALIER delivered his inaugural address, in the Solicitors'-hall. Lord Brougham presided, and the Earl of Carlisle and many distinguished persons were present. The attendance was numerous, and the address, which was delivered in French, was frequently interrupted by the applause of the part of the audience who understood the language,—a large proportion, judging from this test.

When M. Chevalier concluded, Lord BROUGHAM rose and said he was sure he only expressed the sentiments of the whole meeting when he stated they were deeply indebted to the author of the very able and excellent address which they had just heard—an address which was distinguished by the soundest principles and the greatest felicity of illustration. He quite agreed with a saying of Voltaire, that "a war between the nations of Europe is a civil war." (Cheers.) Alas, there is a civil war now raging in America. If he were called upon to arbitrate between the combatants, he would at once require them to lay down their arms, and make mutual concessions, without which there cannot be peace. If they refuse compliance with this demand, he would, if he had the power, issue in this case a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. (Laughter and cheers.)

BANQUET TO LORD BROUGHAM.

In the evening a distinguished assembly dined in the Oak-room, Mansion-house, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor. The guests numbered about 130, including the Lord-Lieutenant, M. Garnier Pages, one of the leading members of the French Provisional Government of 1848; M. Desmerest, an eminent French advocate; M. Michael Chevalier, and several other of the most distinguished persons who have visited this city for the purpose of taking part in the Social Science Congress, and also many of the *élite* of the professional and mercantile classes of Dublin. The usual loyal toasts having been proposed, and the Lord-Lieutenant having responded to the toast of his own health, which was warmly received, the Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the evening. He said:—

The whole civilised world is aware that his lordship is the greatest philanthropist of the age, a most instructive author, a distinguished statesmen and orator, and most profound scholar. We recognise in Lord Brougham the highest order of human intellect. His name stand prominent in the history of these realms for the last fifty years, and has become a household word from the palace to the cottage. (Loud cheers.) During a long life he has advocated practical social science, and has been the most ardent and active in advancing the condition of the human species. My lords and gentlemen, I give you "Lord Brougham and Vaux, and may he long be spared to pursue his useful course, and to enjoy his well-earned honours and renown." (The toast was received with warm and long-continued cheering.)

Lord BROUGHAM, in responding, referred to the Irish people and the reception he had met with:—

But, with all my prepossessions in favour of this great and noble people, I confess that my expectations have been surpassed by what I have seen during my short visit—I may say of a few hours only. I have seen the people here in their glory, because in their freedom (cheers); in the possession of their rights, which other countries, unhappily for themselves, do not possess, and therefore I say I have seen the people in their glory, for I have seen them loyal to their Sovereign, well disposed to one another, and affectionate and kind—graciously kind to their well-wishers of all castes and of all orders in society. Therefore I feel that all I had before dreamt, or rather concluded by what I had heard, of the kind and affectionate nature of the Irish people, has been surpassed by what I have seen and felt since my arrival among them. (Cheers.)

There were present at that table not merely so many of the people of this country, but so many from England, from Scotland, and, indeed, from the Continent—for example, from their worthy friends and neighbours the French (cheers), who were represented here most worthily by men of all parties—Imperialists, Orleanists, and Republicans, or what used to be Republicans. (Laughter.) Referring particularly to France he was certain that nothing whatever would interfere with or interrupt, or cast any shadow of doubt on our good feelings towards, and our earnest wishes for a perpetual good understanding with, our nearest neighbour, who, to speak mercantilely, was our best customer, as we also were her best customers. If peace were broken, we should be the first to suffer, and the people of France would be the next to suffer. (Hear, hear.)

CONVERSAZIONE.

The day's proceedings were brought to a close by a *conversazione*, given to the members by the Royal Dublin Society. There was a brilliant and numerous assemblage, numbering about 2,500 persons. At half-past nine o'clock the Lord-Lieutenant, accompanied by Lord Brougham, the Lord Justice of Appeal, and the Lord Mayor, arrived, and was received by Mr. Saunders, chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and the members of the Council of the society.

MEETING OF YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES.

On Friday evening there was an immense meeting in the Round-room of the Mansion-house, consisting of the members of Young Men's Christian Societies, Protestant and Roman Catholic. Lord Brougham took the chair, and was received with enthusiasm. After a brief and animated address from his lordship, the Solicitor-General addressed the meeting, and explained the objects of the Jurisprudence Department. Mr. Hastings, the General Secretary, spoke on Education; the Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Glencree, on Reformatories; Dr. Lankester, on Public Health; Dr. Hancock, on Social Economy; and M. Desmaret, of the French bar, on the Department of International Law. There were many ladies and gentlemen, not members of the young men's societies, present. The speaking was good, and conveyed a large amount of information as to the objects of the association.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

Immediately after the business of the association terminated on Saturday, there was a Commencement

held in the University, where the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Lord Brougham, Sir J. C. Shaw Lefevre, Sir James Emerson Tennent, and M. Michel Chevalier. There never was a greater concourse of fashionable people in the Examination-hall on any such occasion. Lord Brougham and his companions were enthusiastically cheered by the students. The week's festivities ended with a promenade in the Zoological-gardens, Phœnix-park, to which the Association was invited by the Council of the Royal Zoological Society. The officers of the association say that they never had so good a meeting anywhere as this in Dublin.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for the newly-created third seat for this constituency took place on Wednesday, on hustings erected at Newton-le-Willows. About 4,000 persons were assembled. The High Sheriff, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, presided. Mr. Francis Shand proposed, and Mr. R. H. Norreys seconded, Mr. Charles Turner, the Conservative candidate. Mr. T. Brocklebank proposed, and Mr. Mark Phillips seconded, Mr. John Cheetham, the Liberal candidate.

Mr. Turner made a rather remarkable speech:—

The constituency was not called upon to decide a mere personal question between Mr. Cheetham and himself, but whether it would support the maintenance of Church and State, and the Conservative progress which distinguished the Conservative party, or whether it preferred separation of Church and State, vote by ballot, and triennial Parliaments. ("No, no," cheers, and uproar.) He could hardly believe that the Liberal party, which had invited Mr. Gladstone, was now really united in support of Mr. Cheetham, the moderate section of the Liberals being warm advocates of the union between Church and State, and disgusted with the ballot. It was said, however, that Mr. Cheetham was proposed as a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government. But was that Government in favour of separation of Church and State. ("No," and cheers.) On these vital principles Mr. Cheetham could hardly command the votes of the Liberals; but however that might be, he (Mr. Turner), if returned, would support that union between Church and State which he believed to be one of the greatest blessings this country enjoyed. (Cheers and uproar.) And he would oppose the ballot, believing it would fail in its object, besides destroying the electoral character for honesty and straightforwardness. ("Three cheers for Mr. Turner.") In England, under existing arrangements, we enjoyed a freedom of speech and action which he would venture to say was not enjoyed in any other part of the world. In France the ballot had produced a barely concealed despotism of the strongest character. (Noisy interruption.) In America, it seemed, the ballot was not favourable to free-trade, for the last tariff there was more protective than any which preceded it. Nor had the ballot protected the United States from the present deplorable crisis in that country. (Cheers.) Reflecting on what was passing in those States, we had nothing to fear from a comparison of our institutions with theirs. Mr. Cheetham was understood to acquiesce in Lord Palmerston's measures for the defence of this country; but how far was his support likely to be earnest and effective, identified as he was with the party of Mr. Bright? (Cheers, and great interruption.) He (Mr. Turner) highly approved those measures of defence brought forward by Lord Palmerston, and particularly of his encouragement to our volunteer force. ("Three cheers for the Volunteers.") The Conservative party were charged with misconducting our foreign affairs; but almost the last thing said by Lord J. Russell, the Foreign Minister of Lord Palmerston's Government, before his elevation to the House of Peers, was to this effect:—"I have always said in this House, and I am ready to repeat it now, that I thought Lord Malmesbury a very efficient Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that the general course of his policy was the right course to pursue." (Great cheering, "Three cheers for Lord Malmesbury.") He would rather take the opinion of Lord J. Russell on the matter than the opinion of Mr. Cheetham; and if it had not been for the support of the Conservatives the Palmerston Government itself would long ago have fallen under the attacks of the League party. (Cheers.) On the question of Parliamentary Reform he (Mr. Turner) was in favour of a representation in conformity with the wealth, intelligence, and general population of the country; but it was idle for a gentleman to pledge himself to any particular figure that might be proposed as the limit of the franchise; and a matter of so much importance ought not to be brought before the Legislature unless the people generally had a strong opinion about it, or unless the Government had a fair chance of carrying their proposals through Parliament. That was the opinion of Lord Derby, echoed by Lord Granville. ("Three cheers for Lord Derby.") He was accused of being only a convert to free-trade, but surely the Liberals should not object to a convert—(cheers)—and he had always been a man of progress, ready to make such modifications and improvements as seemed to become desirable. He was for amendment, while his opponents were for destruction. (Cheers.) As to our foreign policy, he thought that, while sympathising with liberty everywhere, we ought not to intervene in the affairs of other States. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Cheetham, who was received with mingled cheering and disapprobation, asked what was the value of general acknowledgments on paper, which were contradicted in practice?

Those gentlemen now opposed to him, and accepting free trade, had denounced Mr. Gladstone's Budget, and tried to undermine the great work of Mr. Cobden in Paris. His hon. opponent was guarded in his language, for, instead of saying, "We approve of the free trade principle," he said, "we concur in it." (Laughter and cheers.) Of what value was his concurrence now the battle was won—no thanks to him? (Cheers.) Mr. Cheetham proceeded to criticize Mr. Turner's pretensions as a promoter of increased cotton supply to this country, and represented that whether that gentleman and his party were judged by past deeds, by political or commercial reform, or by East Indian reform, they were on every ground fighting under false colours, not daring to avow their principles. Mr. Turner tried to make political capital out of the circumstance that Mr. Bright had supported him (Mr. Cheetham). It was implied that because he was supported by a particular individual, he was supposed to advocate all the opinions of that individual. (Laughter, and three cheers for Mr. Bright.) He was accused by Mr. Turner of decrying our Institutions. Why, his whole political career in connexion with the Liberal party had been to reform, amend, establish, and perpetuate the institutions of the country. (Cheers.) If those institutions had been left to the guardianship of his honourable opponent and the Conservatives, they would have been far more dilapidated than that old White House over the way. He was told to look at America, and he would ask them to look there at the present state of things and draw the lesson it conveyed. The evil in the South was the existence of that state of slavery which under the good old Tory Administrations of past days was established in that country. (Cheers.) One great cause of the existing quarrel between the South and the North was on the good old Tory notion of a high tariff. It was Toryism, or the principles of Toryism, both in the South and the North, that caused the present troubles in America. He had been misrepresented on the question of Church and State. What he had said was that it was a question that would not be discussed in our time, but whenever the change took place it would be effected by the members of the Church of England itself, when they saw, amid the diversity of opinion and practice, the benefits of separation between the Church and the State. (Cheers and uproar.)

The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Turner. The number of hands held up for that gentleman showed a majority, but a portion of the crowd gave no sign for either candidate.

The polling commenced at eight o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Cheetham, the Liberal, had the advantage up to ten o'clock, after which Mr. Turner, the Conservative, drew ahead, and continued to increase his majority, until the close of the poll, at four o'clock, when the numbers stood:—

Turner	9,714
Cheetham	8,898
Majority for Turner ...	816

At Manchester, great good humour and good order prevailed throughout, and from the time when Mr. Turner's majority became decided, the announcement of numbers was received with enthusiastic cheering by that gentleman's partisans. Many of the voters (Mr. Cobden and Lord Ingestre among the number) came from great distances. The Liberals seem to attribute their loss of the election to the non-fulfilment of pledges in the West Derby hundred. In the Salford hundred, where the Liberal candidate had a steadily increasing majority, within ten per cent. of the pledges given were polled for Mr. Cheetham.

When the poll had closed, Mr. Cheetham addressed a somewhat noisy meeting in the Free-trade Hall. In the course of his speech he said:—

The scene before him, and the warm sympathy with which he was met, reminded him that a man might be defeated and not disgraced. (Cheers.) In looking back upon this contest he had nothing to regret—(cheers)—nothing to retract, nothing to apologise for. The principles which he had advocated remained as sound and untarnished as when he first communicated them. (Cheers.) When a man entered into war, whether political or military, he must be prepared for its chances. Those chances had been against himself. He came forward on no personal grounds. He came as identified with and representing the opinions of a great united Liberal party in South Lancashire. He had had upon his committee, and he had received the votes of men of every shade of Liberal opinions—(cheers)—but to obtain that support he had on no occasion withheld his opinions, or attempted to modify or deny them. (Cheers.) Those opinions were not mere theories. During thirty years they had been advancing constantly into results, and to them was due the present prosperous state of the country. (Cheers.) Those principles had, as connected with him on this occasion, suffered neither stain nor reproach. (Cheers, and cries of "None.") And there was no one who had more deeply studied those principles, who more firmly believed in their justice and right, or who would through life more steadily adhere to and maintain them. (Loud cheers.) Let not the present momentary defeat daunt the energies or suspend the efforts of his friends; let them rather comtemplate those principles, with the conviction that the time would come when the flag of victory would accompany them to the hustings. (Cheers.)

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Mark Phillips and Mr. George Wilson. The former said:—A great deal still depended on the Liberal electors themselves. Though beaten, they were not discouraged, and they did not mean to be put down. ("Hear," and cheers.) They could fight again. (Enthusiastic cheering.) He urged them to act on the accustomed advice of the late Sir John Potter, to work rather than talk, and to look closely after the register.

The meeting broke up, with three more cheers for Mr. Cheetham.

The declaration of the poll took place on Monday at Newton-in-the-Willows. There was not a very numerous attendance on the occasion, nearly all present being of the Conservative side. The number having been declared by the High Sheriff, as above, Mr. Turner addressed the assembly.

He begged to repeat what he had stated on Wednesday, that he did not think this had been a struggle personal to himself and Mr. Cheetham, but one in which the electors had resolved to show that they were determined to uphold those gradual and progressive improvements of the constitution which would have a tendency to render it perfect, and to reject those proposals which had a direct tendency to effect a separation between Church and State, to establish vote by ballot, and to introduce into this country the democratic principles which had been productive of so much and such unfortunate differences in America. (Cheers.) Now that the contest had been ended, he begged to assure the electors that he should consider himself as the representative of the constituency of the county, and not as of any section of them. He should take care that he would make no difference as to whether gentleman had supported or opposed him. (Cheers.)

At the last election for South Lancashire, in 1859, the greatest number polled was 7,470. The total number of voters on the register is 24,824, of whom it will be seen 18,567 voted. South Lancashire is now represented by three Conservatives, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, Mr. Legh, and Mr. Turner.

THE HARVEST.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

Providentially the weather from the 4th or 5th inst. has been all that was desired. The reports that reach us abound with the most lively satisfaction. The sun burst forth in time to consummate the work of the year, to ripen the kernel and embrown the rustling straw. While we must still feel the effects of the unfavourable autumn and winter, to which the diminished breadth of wheat is owing, it is now evident that the crop we do secure will be of superior quality and weight, and will, if well got, avail to mix off with the poor quality wheats of the old crop, and increase their value. From Essex we learn that there are indications of a light yield, the ears only being short. The harvest, which has not long commenced, is likely to prove a long one. The autumn-grown crops are those now being cut, and it will be some time before the spring-sown wheat crops are ready, and they are decidedly the best. In Norfolk and Suffolk the harvest is general, and the crops are very good—the rain having suited the light lands; but the late gales have done considerable mischief. In South Lincolnshire the wheat-cutting has only just commenced, and a hot sun is much needed; but on the higher and lighter lands of the north more progress has been made. The crops are good. In the West the crops seem hardly so good as was expected. Harvest is general, and carting commences next week. In the South operations are forward. A great deal of the crop is secured in fine condition, and the labouring wains are bearing homewards their precious treasure late into the night by the light of the August moon. The weather is reported to have been excessively hot in the early part of the week, so that between burning sun and drying wind the grain was no sooner cut than it was ready to be carted. Throughout the midland counties reaping has generally commenced. Ricks are in some places to be discovered, and stouked fields are common. The hopes that were depressed at the commencement of last week are now considerably raised, the sun having glanced with a kindly face upon the labours of the husbandman. Throughout Yorkshire and Lancashire the reports as a whole are of a favourable character. There is the same complaint of thin crops as we observe elsewhere; but they are satisfactory in point of quality. Reaping is expected to be general in about a week; in some instances it has already commenced, but for the most part correspondents say that the corn is ripening. Throughout the more northern counties the rain appears to have fallen heavily and continuously; but for all that a larger produce, of better quality than has been experienced for some years, is anticipated.

The accounts of the crops received from Scotland are not very encouraging, and they are by no means improved by reason of the heavy rains that have visited those parts, which, indeed, have been so excessive as to have produced great floods in Lanarkshire and the adjacent counties.

The cereal crops of Ireland never looked better, we are informed. The wheat is thick and well-cared. As it is yet greenish, harvest will not be general for some days.

From scarcely any quarter of the country do we receive unfavourable reports of John Barleycorn. His benignant face is everywhere luminous with good humour, and he seems not a little tickled by the assumption of the French wines, who took advantage of his malady last year to place a usurping foot upon his dais. Barley and oats promise a great yield; and if, as is likely, they occupy not only their usual space, but that also which should have been devoted to wheat, the loss to the country from a wheat crop that is under the average by reason principally of diminished acreage, will not be very serious after all. The land is supporting a good crop of some kind.

There are such contradictory reports with regard to beans and peas, that it is scarcely possible at present to form an opinion of them. They are usually, however, fickle crops, and although very dismal accounts arrive with respect to them from some counties, we conclude, after careful examination, that their produce will be an average one.

As a whole, the potatoe has obtained a doubtful reputation this year. Perhaps much of the doubt that hangs about its character is due to suspicion caused by past unworthiness, for we learn that where the crop has been removed very little corruptian comparatively has been discovered. Let us be tender, however, with the national scape-goat. Its woe is Ireland's weal; Protection in England would have lived if it had not fallen. The potatoe in the Sister Isle presents a healthy appearance; and should the present dry weather continue, we hope it may be rescued from the unfavourable symptoms which were visible during the frequent rains a fortnight since.

The cattle-feeding roots, such as turnips and mangel wurtzels, look healthy, but are in want of more sunshine.

This review brings us to the conclusion that the

wheat crop of this country, though below an average in actual breadth, will not be much so in point of yield per acre, while in quality it will perhaps be above the average; that its deficiency in breadth will be nearly compensated by the fine crops of barley and oats which occupy its place; that those crops are above the average, and that the minor cropping of the country bears a good character.

And now, passing beyond the limits of our own shores, we may just remark by way of conclusion that the accounts from America continue to be very good, and those from France unfavourable. Harvest two weeks ago was rapidly proceeding in Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. The prevalence of fine weather in Belgium, Holland, and Prussia has assisted the harvest operations going on there, while in Central Italy the continued drought has set on foot a speculation in maize. Good accounts come in from Odessa, from Trieste, and from Algiers, where the farmers are busy threshing out the new crop.

Throughout Europe no country appears so unfortunate as France, or more specially favoured than Britain.

THE ARCHDUKE FERDINAND AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, who for some time past has been staying in this country, paid a visit to Southampton on Wednesday, for the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of that port for the establishment of a line of steamers between Trieste and an English port. On his arrival in Southampton, a complimentary address from the corporation was read by the town clerk, to which his Imperial Highness briefly replied, and then proceeded to visit and inspect the docks and harbour. On their return the imperial party were entertained by the corporation at a *déjeûner* at the Victoria Assembly-rooms. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the Mayor proposed "The Emperor of Austria," and next, his illustrious guest, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, Lord High-Admiral of Austria. The Archduke then returned thanks, and proposed "The Prosperity, Power, and Greatness of England—(cheers)—the elevated model of all free, active, and industrious nations." (Cheers.) Subsequently, Mr. Falvey proposed "The House of Commons," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Roebuck, M.P.

Mr. Roebuck then returned thanks, and spoke at some length on Austrian affairs. He considered the Emperor had attempted to introduce in his dominions that constitutional government which has made England what she is, but besides the difficulties attendant upon bringing under one united empire hostile communities differing in language, he had met with those ignorances, prejudices, and mistakes which constantly attend men who attempt to do good to their fellow-creatures,—still, maligned and misrepresented as he might be, all well-thinking Englishmen would do what they could to aid him in his beneficent task. Mr. Roebuck then asked their guest to reflect that all the evidences of prosperity and greatness he had seen that day were the result of individual enterprise, which had been allowed to attain its end through the existence of a Government which enabled the people to make their own laws. The Archduke had that day seen multitudes met together, but not a single soldier. The law was not thrust down our throats at the bayonet's point, and every well-conditioned man was a policeman; and all because we had made our own laws.

I honour that great monarch who, from his high mountain, has seen that there are things below him worthy of regard, and who has made the people the participants of his power. I believe the English people thoroughly and entirely appreciate the value of what the Emperor of Austria has been doing. It has been growing slowly upon them, and I think that the people of England at this hour believe they understand what he is doing. He has not attempted to make one party superior to another; but he has attempted to give all alike a constitutional government. He will be opposed by interest, by faction, and by demagogues; but let him depend upon the people of England. They will support him throughout all his difficulties. They know from experience what those difficulties are, and they will hail him as one of the great benefactors of mankind. (Cheers.) Now, sir, we enjoy all these things, and why do we enjoy them? because we govern ourselves, and, governing ourselves, we have a House of Commons.

Mr. Roebuck concluded by returning thanks in the name of the House of Commons. Mr. J. R. Stebbing, president of the Chamber of Commerce, then proposed "The Commerce of Austria and England," coupling with it the name of Count Apponyi, the Austrian ambassador, who responded. He said:

I find it very difficult, I assure you, to express my grateful sense of the honour you have done me. The good wishes of England for Austria go straight to every Austrian's heart. It is not only the many struggles borne together in the past which should attach the two countries to each other, for there is a certain undeniable resemblance in character, feeling, and pursuits. Whilst I have been called upon to represent my master at the court of your universally honoured Queen, I have happily often had the occasion to study in the various classes of society all that is so good and so great in England; and it is with sincere pride that, looking back towards Austria, I recognise in her many of the self-same capacities for goodness, for greatness, and I will also say, for freedom. (Cheers.) It is the fond belief of those Austrians who know this country well that their own must one day become more closely formed upon her model than any other Continental state can be. For my own part, gentlemen, I confess that my ardent hopes for the ever stronger union of our two countries rest upon the fact that all their interests are the same. It is almost impossible to conceive any case in which the interests of England and Austria could clash. They are allies formed by nature. (Cheers.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The building at South Kensington is making progress. The picture-gallery will be roofed in early in October. By the 12th of February the entire building is to be formally handed over to the Royal Commissioners in (it is hoped) a complete state. The 1st of May is fixed as the opening day. No further application for space will be received after the 30th of next month. England and the Colonies have demanded more than five times the space of the entire building. One inventor alone asks for 72,000 *square feet!* In fact, Salisbury Plain would not be large enough if half the demands now made for exhibiting space were attended to or granted.

A trade list, compiled with a view to classification, comprises no less than 6,000 distinct trades and manufactures, hundreds of which the general public never heard the names of before. Some of these are exceedingly curious. In animal substances used in manufactures there is a list of pickle elves makers, pot creel makers, raff merchants, and rag breakers. Machine makers, of course, give a long list of, till now, almost unheard-of trades. Camboose makers come under the class of naval architecture, and beetle finishers in hemp manufactures. There is a trade of silk assayers, and under woollens we find regatta manufacturers and teha makers. There is a large trade of shawl darners, a distinct and extensive branch of business. There are maw, skin dealers, many valentine makers, booking manufacturers, hame makers, and heck makers. The following cannot be put under any class:—Compounders, fluters, hardening manufacturers, iron liquor manufacturers, jacquet manufacturers, machine combers, perchers and stiffeners, pinders, plainback makers, rathe makers, rib makers, scribbling millers, sheathery manufacturers, shive turners, stiffners, stretchers, tin spirit manufacturers, ware grinders, willow square manufacturers, woold makers, woolley teeth makers.

One very important decision has recently been come to with regard to the building, and that is to have the refreshment saloons over the beautiful arcades of the Horticultural Gardens. Each hall will be 300 feet long and 75 feet wide. The sides next the gardens will be filled in with plate-glass, so as to give an uninterrupted view over the bright parterres beneath. Two arcades, each 1,500 feet long by 25 feet wide, will also be used for refreshments. The tenders for the contracts for the refreshment department have been issued. The conditions are framed with a most keen eye to the proper comfort of the public. Thus, though one person may tender for one or all of the refreshment areas, no portion can be sub-let without the direct sanction and approval of the commissioners. Schedules of the prices charged for all refreshments are to be printed in English, French, Italian, and German, and to be posted where all may read them. There is to be no charge allowed for attendance, and the contractors are bound to supply fresh filtered water or iced water to all who require it gratis.

The wrought-iron work for the domes is rapidly advancing towards completion at the works of the Thames Iron Company. The iron of each dome will weigh about 600 tons. The domes themselves, as we have said, will be the largest ever constructed. They are to be duodecagonal in shape, 250 feet high by 160 feet in diameter. The dome of the Pantheon is 142 feet in diameter and 70 feet high; that of St. Paul's is 112 feet in diameter by 215 feet high. Both domes of the Exhibition will, of course, be built entirely of glass and iron, with an outer and inner gallery. It is intended, we believe, to erect one of Messrs. Chance's dioptric lights at the top of each, in order to illuminate them at night.

There will be more than a mile and a-half of upper galleries, some 50 feet and some 25 feet wide. There are to be two courts of 250 feet long by 86 wide each, two of 250 feet by 200 feet, and two central courts—that at the north end 150 feet by 86, that at the south 150 feet by 150 feet. All these glass courts are 50 feet high, and will be lighted from above. These courts will be the only portions at all resembling the old Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. The lighting of the picture-galleries will be on the principles so successfully carried out in the Sheepshanks Collection, which is the first public gallery ever perfectly lighted by day and gas light. The principal gallery will be devoted entirely to the largest-sized oil paintings and cartoons. The auxiliary galleries, running parallel with the Albert and Exhibition-roads, are each 1,200 feet long by 25 feet wide and 32 feet high. These will be devoted to small-sized oil paintings, water-colours, architectural drawings, designs, and engravings.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 21, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 20.

The *Pays* of this evening says:—"The report published by a Belgian paper, that the Sultan would come to Paris and London, is unfounded, as is also the rumour that the French embassy at Rome would be reduced to a legation."

ITALY.

TURIN, August 20.

Di Mosti, aide-de-camp to General Cialdini, has arrived here. At a hunting banquet to-day the King proposed a toast in honour of Garibaldi and his companions.

GARIBALDI.

The *Diritto* of Turin publishes intelligence from Caprera to the 7th, giving some account of Garibaldi's health and opinions on affairs in general:—

"General Garibaldi, who had been attacked with his rheumatic pain, remained in bed for several days, and until the 4th never left the house. Since that day he has resumed his walks, and now nothing remains of his complaint but a slight pain in his left hand, which will shortly disappear by the use of the vapour bath. Very much grieved at what is going on in Naples, he makes it the subject of long conversations with the companions of his solitude and with the frequent visitors, Italian and foreign, who urge him, but in vain, to leave the island. He has formally declared that he will not do so unless compelled by events. He receives a great number of addresses and letters from all nations who are labouring for the great cause of independence and of liberty. Requests for advice are sent to him from all sides, and he gives it according to the political intelligence which up to the present time has prevented him from committing an act which was not for the dignity and welfare of his country."

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, August 20.

The *Frankfurter Journal* of to-day, in a semi-official letter from Gotha, says:—"The news published by some French journals, asserting that the princes of the male branch of the house of Saxe-Coburg Gotha had refused to consent to the incorporation of the army of Gotha with that of Prussia, is a mere invention."

POLAND.

CRACOW, August 20.

Instructions for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the new electoral law, and an explanation of the manner in which the electoral lists have been compiled, were published at Warsaw yesterday, in reply to complaints from several citizens. M. Wielopolski has been appointed a privy councillor of the first rank, and Vice-President of the Council of State. He also retains the two ministerial portfolios which he already holds. The Emperor, in an autograph letter, has expressed his thanks to M. Wielopolski for the zeal which he has displayed in the public service. General Suchazanet, Governor of Warsaw, left that city last night.

MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, August 20.

One thousand Montenegrins have attacked a village on the Turkish frontiers, but were repulsed with loss. Ten Turkish war steamers with troops on board have arrived at Antivari.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE IRISH HARVEST are unfavourable. Many low-lying districts have been flooded by the heavy rains; the crops have been to a considerable extent damaged; the potato blight is making progress, and on the whole the crops are regarded as in a critical state.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was in Liverpool on Saturday morning, and voted for Mr. Cheetham. Mr. E. Cardwell, it is also stated, voted at Bury on the same side.

Nearly 60,000 Foresters visited the Crystal Palace yesterday.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The inaugural address is to be delivered by Mr. Fairbairn on the evening of September 4, at Manchester. The members are to be invited to partake of the hospitalities of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley, to the number of 600 on the 12th prox.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—SCARBOROUGH, TUESDAY MORNING.—The gay and fashionable watering-place of Scarborough has this morning been thrown into gloom and sorrow by a melancholy catastrophe that occurred yesterday evening, whereby the lives of ten gentlemen, all visitors to Scarborough, were unfortunately lost.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.—The committee of the London Fire Insurance have appointed Captain Shaw, from Belfast, to be the new superintendent, in the place of the much respected Mr. Braidwood; Mr. Joseph Gerrard, foreman of the land steam and floating steam fire engines; Mr. William Swanton, foreman at Watling-street, to assist Mr. Richard Henderson of the D division; Mr. George Gerrard, engineer of the steam-floating engine, Southwark-bridge; Mr. Helps, engineer of the steam-floating engine of Rotherhithe; Mr. George Tiviotdate, engineer at Watling-street; Mr. Flexmore, engineer, Waterloo-road. There is little doubt but the above appointments will give general satisfaction, as the appointees are all practical engineers.

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of the English grain to this morning's market were very moderate, but consisted, for the most part, of the new crop. Both red and white qualities, however, moved off slowly, at Monday's decline in the quotations of 2s to 3s per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat are less extensive. Generally speaking, the demand ruled inactive; nevertheless, all good and fine samples maintained previous rates. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request at full quotations. Barley was a dull sale at the late decline, new malting being quoted at 33s. to 38s. per quarter. In malt, very little was doing, on former terms. The oats trade ruled firm, and prices were well supported.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

SUMMARY.

SOME weeks will probably elapse before further important news is received from America. General M'Clellan is actively engaged in reorganising the "army of the Potomac," and has in a very short time succeeded in restoring discipline among the troops at Washington. The North is rapidly profiting by the lesson taught by the Bull's Run disaster, while fuller accounts describe the Confederates as having been so seriously handled at Manassas that they are quite unable to assume the offensive. General Beauregard, described as a very cautious general, though possessing great military genius, has, however, taken possession of, and is entrenching his forces at Fairfax, only a few miles from Washington. Meanwhile, Congress, before adjourning till December, has liberally provided the sinews of war to General Scott, who can now act without fear of the interference of "politicians" and newspapers. A three per cent. income-tax, and additional heavy fiscal duties, will be an unwelcome novelty to our American cousins, and bring home to them the costliness of war. These burdens, too, are imposed not to meet the actual expense, but only to defray the interest on the new loans which the Federal Government proposes to raise. While there is a virtual suspension of hostilities in Virginia, the struggle is proceeding in Missouri, with signs of success on the part of the Union party; and General Fremont is concentrating his forces to repel a Confederate attack on Cairo, the key to the great river of the West. Some accounts speak of the increase of anti-slavery feeling in the North, and point in confirmation of this opinion to the acts passed by Congress for confiscating the property of rebels, and for virtually emancipating fugitive slaves employed in the camp.

Naples, it has been said, is the grave of great reputations. Farini, Nigra, and San Martino, great as may be their capacity as administrators, have failed in governing the Southern Kingdom of Italy. It would seem that Cialdini is likely to be added to the list of baffled governors. As a military chief he has indeed succeeded in mastering, if not extinguishing, the anarchy of the Neapolitan provinces. But as civil ruler he makes no progress, and already desires to resign his office. Whether the fault lie with the population of Naples, or with the interference of the Turin Government, or both combined, the result is embarrassing and disheartening. In their extremity the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel are said to turn their eyes once more to Caprera, and the speedy return of Garibaldi to the scene of his greatest triumphs is already predicted. But there are two obstacles at least to the reappearance of the Italian Liberator in Naples—his own feeble health, and the veto of the Emperor Napoleon, who, while tacitly encouraging at Rome the authors of conspiracy and revolution, insists that the rulers of Italy shall have nothing to do with what he calls the revolutionary party.

Poland continues to be "the great difficulty" of Russia. The repressive system in full operation at Warsaw and throughout the provinces fails, not only to subdue the national spirit, but to prevent popular demonstrations. We have now superfluous proof that a deep attachment to Polish nationality pervades the country as well as the town populations, and extends alike to Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Poland. The statesmen of St. Petersburg are greatly embarrassed by those signs of Polish enthusiasm, and the more liberal of the Czar's advisers seem disposed to doubt the efficacy of the coercive policy lately pursued. General Lambert is to replace General Suchozanet as Governor of Poland, and the latest telegrams indicate a disposition to make some concessions to the nation.

No intelligence has yet been received of the Imperial decree dissolving the Hungarian Diet, though it may be anticipated day by day. It is expected that the Provincial Councils will be simultaneously dismissed, to be replaced by Austrian *employés*. The Hungarians calmly await the Imperial edict, and there is good reason to believe that they will receive the active sympathy of Croatia and the other provinces formerly attached to the kingdom.

The sombre rumours conveyed by telegraph of the probability of a new and more extensive insurrection of the natives of New Zealand are confirmed by the arrival of the mail. England is once more committed to a costly colonial war—a war which would probably never have broken out had the settlers been responsible for its expenses. It may be, however, that the arrival of Sir George Grey may avert further hostilities.

Domestic events are not of an exciting nature. To-day Queen Victoria proceeds on her visit to Ireland, where a loyal reception awaits her. In the Irish capital the Social Science Association continues its sittings, which increase in interest as they draw to a close. Of the electoral struggle for the new seat for South Lancashire we have spoken elsewhere. That great constituency is now represented by three Conservatives. But Liberalism is not dead in the North of England. Mr. Cheetham polled no less than 8,898 votes, some 2,000 more than at the last contest, and amongst the earliest to vote for the Liberal candidate was Mr. Gladstone. This defeat will perhaps lay the foundation of a future triumph. By due preparation the Liberal party may not unreasonably hope to secure the three seats at the next general election.

DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS IN LANCASHIRE.

THE South Lancashire election has gone against the Liberals. Mr. Turner has been returned by a majority of 816 over his opponent, Mr. Cheetham. The Conservatives hold all the three seats allotted to the representation of that division of the county. The Middesex of manufacturing industry has become the stronghold of the "goose-step" policy. The loss of South Lancashire to the Liberals at the last general election was regarded as temporary and exceptional—the result of too confident a reliance on the past. No such cause can now be assigned to account for defeat. The beaten party were not taken by surprise—they were not paralysed by internal dissensions—they had not to fight a candidate whose popularity concealed, by outshining, his defects of political opinion; and their own candidate was a tried and trusted man. On the whole, they went into the contest with reasonable advantages, and they have been fairly and effectually worsted. Any attempt to deprive their opponents of the credit of the victory they have achieved would be as silly as mean—and to do the Liberals justice, it is an attempt which they have scorned to make.

Accepting the South Lancashire election, then, as an unquestionable and decided defeat of modern Liberalism on its own ground, the question immediately occurs whether it indicates a real decay of Liberal sentiment among the electoral class. We are afraid it must be so interpreted. Our great manufacturing centres are, we fear, becoming pervaded by an essentially Conservative spirit. They are leaning more and more towards the policy of privilege, and are falling away more and more markedly from the policy of right. It is, we suppose, in the natural course of things. The generation of master manufacturers which conducted with such energy and success the Free Trade campaign, is giving place to another and far less manly one. The men who are wealthy by inheritance are rapidly displacing the men whose wealth was the product of their own toil and skill, and who knew what it was to wrestle with strong difficulties. The sons are aiming, but by a far less bracing process, to turn to account the conquests which their fathers won for them. Others laboured, and they have entered into their labours. There is not the need there was, at least, in a very large number of cases, to seize privilege by the throat, and make it yield up some portion of its unfair advantage; the more natural desire appears to be, to hold out a friendly hand to privilege, and ask recognition. Hence, a gradual alteration in the political tone of large and prosperous manufacturing districts. The leading men—they who pitch the key note of political opinion—have ceased to value opulence as an end. They regard it chiefly as a passport to a higher social position; and their daily care is to get rid of all those unfashionable notions which are supposed to disqualify those who hold them from mingling with the traditional gentry of the neighbourhood.

For the last ten years, enormous wealth has been accumulated in this country, and the number of families amongst whom it has been distributed, especially in manufacturing communities, is large beyond all comparison with former times. It would have been contrary to the laws by which human nature is governed if this fact had not produced a perceptible effect upon the general tenour of political thought and feeling. At any rate, it is beyond all doubt that it has done so. The middle classes are being deeply imbued with Conservatism. Their state of mind, if put into language, might be thus expressed. "Change has been carried as far as it need be to remove the restraints and disabilities which affected *us*—to carry it farther, would weaken our position relatively to the great mass beneath us. We have no desire to share what we have with those who have it not. 'Things as they are' are tolerably well arranged as far as our interests are concerned—why should we bestir ourselves to alter our *status quô*?" This is the "enlightened self-interest" which is adopted as the basis of national politics. The disease which began at the head has reached the heart. False notions have been nursed and cosseted until they have grown into perverted sympathies. Liberalism is losing ground chiefly because it does not deserve to win.

For, after all, what is the Liberalism of the present day? What is the Palmerstonian type of it, which the *Times* delighteth to honour? What is the "modified" aspiration after progress which distinguishes the party under his guidance from the party under the lead of Lord Derby? Can we be fairly surprised at the passing over in shoals of our younger men of affluence from the one school to the other, when the distance between the two is so infinitesimally small? What single item in the *programme* of the existing Ministry can be pointed out as worth a serious struggle to obtain it? No party can be kept together by empty euphemisms? Clap-trap phrases may do wonders until everybody knows them to be clap-trap. The Liberal party formerly set some store by their principles. The prince of diplomatists has wheedled them into throwing them all aside, and taking himself as a sufficient substitute for them. But Palmerstonianism is not a conviction, nor a faith, nor a habit, but only a fashion. Strong whilst it lasts, it soon dies, and becomes transmuted into genuine Conservatism. We know not what right it has to expect other than an ephemeral life. It has no depth of soil. It roots itself in no felt want of our nature. It ministers to none of the nobler tendencies of humanity. It neither generates nor strengthens self-respect. It is just one of those flaring weeds which can only flourish at the expense of the good seed—the bread-corn which is the staff of political life. Unfortunately, the weed has been most prolific. The surface of the soil is covered with it. The consequence is a blight upon Liberalism of the right sort—of which the few ears that here and there maintain their position have been robbed of all fitting nutriment. The fact is that Palmerstonian Liberalism has poisoned that which it simulates—or, to vary the figure, the flaunting parasite has killed the noble tree about which it twined, and on which it has lived and climbed into eminence.

This is our diagnosis of the disease the deep-seated hold of which upon the body politic, we frankly confess, we were disposed to doubt, until the South Lancashire election disclosed to us the unwelcome fact. As to the remedy, we speak with more diffidence. We believe it will be found in the *vis vitæ* of the patient, rather than in any external or specific appliances. But it seems to us that death must precede life—or, in plainer terms, the spurious Liberalism of the present times must pass through a long, hard winter of exclusion from office, before genuine Liberalism can revive. For our part, we do not shrink from the process. We had rather face Conservatism in open antagonism, than deal with it in disguise. Three or four years of the cooling shade of opposition will marvellously re-invigorate the *stamina* of true political progress. We shall never make way until we have earnest leaders—and we look in vain for earnestness to the present head of the party self-styled but mis-styled Liberal.

AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND — ROEBUCK.

On Wednesday last, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, Lord High Admiral of Austria, and the Archduchess, a cousin of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, paid a visit to Southampton. As this visit was special and official, it was but natural that the Mayor and Corporation of the borough should present an address, and entertain their Imperial guests at a grand banquet. All parties conducted themselves befittingly on the occasion—save Mr. Roebuck, who was called upon to respond to a toast in compliment to the House of Commons. We shall not animadvert upon the strange mixture of nonsense and cynicism which he had the bad taste to serve up in presence of the illustrious guests; but we cannot keep silence on the mischievous sentiment to which he gave utterance in relation to the present contest between Austria and Hungary, lest we should be confounded with the "well-conducted and well-thinking Englishmen" all of whom, he said, would endeavour to do all they could to aid the Emperor of Austria "in his great and magnificent work." That "great monarch," Mr. Roebuck observed, "had attempted to bring about in his own dominions constitutional government, in doing which he would have to meet all those prejudices, those ignorances, and those mistakes which constantly attended men who attempted to do good to their fellow men. He had not attempted to make any one part of the empire supreme over the rest, but to render all alike, and to represent all in the Imperial Parliament of Austria. Though great difficulties would be thrown in his way, he would be cheered onwards in his path by all well-conducted and well-thinking Englishmen."

We beg Mr. Roebuck to answer for himself, and not to assume the responsibility of declaring the intentions of those whom he neither understands nor represents. Either he knew that the prevailing sympathy of this country is in favour of the Hungarians, or he did not know it. If he did, what words of stinging severity can be found which would adequately chastise the offence of which he was, in such case, deliberately guilty; if he did not, who can fail to contrast his utter ignorance of what is daily occurring around him, with the inflated self-conceit which presumes to interpret the desires of "all well-conducted and well-thinking Englishmen"?

And so, in Mr. Roebuck's judgment, the Emperor of Austria, in attempting to fuse the Hungarian Kingdom into an integral union with the empire, is engaged in a "great and magnificent work," and is animated by a supreme desire "to do good to his fellow-men." The zeal of convertites is proverbial. Mr. Roebuck can magnanimously forget, what the Hungarians cannot, the atrocities which the Emperor has relentlessly inflicted on his Hungarian subjects during the last twelve years. He can readily forgive the injuries which he has never felt. He deems that people prejudiced, ignorant and mistaken, who decline to surrender the historical rights which they have held for nearly a thousand years, and which are guaranteed by solemn stipulations in virtue of which the House of Hapsburg sits on the throne of Hungary, in exchange for a Parliamentary constitution to be founded in the will of the monarch, and designed to obliterate their name and organisation as a distinct nationality. A political idiosyncracy the growth of many centuries, maintained through many contests, endeared to the people by a long train of heart-stirring memories, founded in law, buttressed by treaties, hedged round by strict guarantees, adapted to because it has moulded the thoughts, sentiments, and habits of the nation, and as truly the property of the Hungarians as the Imperial Crown is that of Francis Joseph, Mr. Roebuck regards as a mistake when held in competition with a diploma forced from the Emperor by his political necessities, and which deprives of their most essential political rights the most ancient, the most numerous, the most powerful, and the most self-governing race in his dominions. Centralisation is the great object of the Austrian Emperor—for the sake, not of his people's happiness, but of the grandeur of his throne. "My will shall be the foundation of your liberties—and my will shall determine their extent and their limits." So says Francis Joseph, to which the Hungarian people have unanimously replied, "We have liberties based on law—we had them before the House of Hapsburg ruled over us—we pledged that House to preserve them inviolate—they cannot be taken from us but by violence and a breach of contract—we will never yield them up whilst we are able to preserve them. Do your worst—we will be patient and bide our time."

According to the latest accounts the Emperor of Austria has resolved on proceeding with his "great and magnificent work." The Hungarian Diet is to be forthwith dissolved—the Comitats are to be dispersed—and taxes which the nation has never voted are to be wrung from them by a ruthless soldiery. This is the glorious enterprise to which Englishmen are bidden by Mr. Roebuck to wish the Emperor God-speed. Does he play upon their presumed ignorance, or is he only parading his own? He spoke, be it remembered, in the presence of the Archduke, the heir apparent to the throne—and he spoke in the name of Englishmen—"all well-conducted and well-thinking Englishmen." Something should be done to counteract this man's egregious and mischievous self-conceit. Some public demonstration should be made to prove that Mr. Roebuck is not the oracle he would pass himself off for before Imperial personages. He has been pardoned not a little because he was esteemed honest. His recent course suggests doubts whether his vanity may not have overborne his honesty. The people of England cannot afford to be represented in so grave a matter, and before such an audience, by a man who utterly mistakes them, and ludicrously misconceives his own position. Sheffield should speak once more—but this time, it should speak advisedly, directly, and finally.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Fifth Session of the Social Science Association, held last week in Dublin, has been, according to all reports, the most successful in point of attendance and spirit of any of these yearly gatherings. The very fact of such an assembly of social philosophers in the Irish metropolis is significant and hopeful. Ireland has special claims upon the interest of the politician and social reformer. She has during the last quarter of a century undergone a marvellous revolution. Though her population has greatly diminished by emigration, the exodus across the Atlantic has proved a blessing to those who have remained in, as well as those who left, their native land. The race of ragged cottiers has been by degrees disappearing with that of insolvent landlords. The Lord-Lieutenant has to boast of a wondrous extension of agriculture, of the improved position, food, and wages of the peasantry, and of a marked decrease in crime and party acrimony. Ireland could also present other specialities for the consideration of social thinkers—her national system of unsectarian education, and the celebrated prison system of Captain Crofton, the principle of which is to make the convict the agent of his own reformation by annexing the condition of good conduct to every indulgence beyond the barest sustenance, to remove from cellular to social labour, and to shorten the period of his confinement. On the same platform were found for the first time last week in friendly conflict the advocates of the rival education systems in Ireland, and the comparison of their respective schemes thus publicly made will at least have the effect of softening asperity, if not of promoting agreement.

Comparing the meetings of Glasgow and Dublin we are struck with one point of difference. Last year the partisans of centralisation and State-aid appeared to have it all their own way, and a very natural alarm found expression that one of the chief effects of these Social Science meetings would be to undermine the self-reliant character of the British people, and augment the public burdens. This year there has been a marked absence of officious advice to the Legislature and the Government. The papers read on controversial subjects have been varied and numerous, but have not been followed by specific resolutions stamped with the authority of the Association. Thus the Dublin meeting more nearly than previous gatherings answers the legitimate object of the Congress—to bring to a focus the thoughts and suggestions of philosophers and philanthropists, with a view to the formation of a ripe public opinion on the problems that concern the social welfare of the people.

The task of reviewing the social progress of the past year fitly devolved upon Lord Brougham, whose eloquent address was a marvellous proof of the vitality of the veteran philanthropist, and whom the Earl of Carlisle felicitously congratulated, at the period of life which he has reached, on being able, with a milder and a mellower wisdom, to fill up the large outline of his past career, and crown his life-long work of public spirit and benevolence. The noble President's address travelled over a wide range of topics—the improved condition of Ireland, which he visited for the first time, though contemporary with Grattan, Plunkett, Wellington, and Wellesley; the new Bankruptcy-law; the measures for consolidating the Criminal-law statutes; the new Act as to wills of British subjects executed abroad; the improvements in the Poor-law, reducing the time of gaining settlement from five to three years; the advance of education, and the subsidence of sectarian bitterness in connexion with it; the advantages to result from the abolition of the Paper-duty; the efficient action of the Ladies' Sanitary Association; the diminution of crime through the action of Reformatories, and improved systems of prison discipline; the rapid growth of the co-operative system in the manufacturing districts; the employment of women; Book Union schemes; and the Saturday half-holiday and public recreation movements. These various topics were touched upon with that point and discursiveness which are characteristic of his (Lord Brougham's) versatile mind. Mixed up with these legitimate subjects were reflections on home and foreign politics, which would be permitted in no one but so long-established a favourite of the public, and exhibit his lordship in his declining years as a statesman of strong Conservative leanings.

Of the papers read to the Congress, and the discussions upon them, very meagre reports have as yet been published. Those relating to sanitary science and the public health have brought out some interesting facts, which will, we hope, produce a salutary effect. That from thirty to forty per cent. of the children of the poor should die before attaining the age of ten, is a proof of the crying necessity for the action of social reformers, not only in diffusing information as to the laws of healthy life, but in counteracting the evils of our artificial civilisation, and in improving the dwellings of the working classes. As Dr. Lankester truly remarked, infantile mortality is the index of the causes of death in all classes of society. Remove the cause of the mortality amongst infants, and immediately adult life is liberated from thousands of diseases which oppress it. Another subject well ventilated was the labour problem, and the influence of strikes. Former discussions of the Association are believed to have had a very wholesome effect on the differences that have arisen in various quarters between employers and employed. The result of last week's debates on this subject at Dublin was a general opinion in favour of a diminished amount of labour, inasmuch as it was important that the labouring population should take their share in all the social and intellectual advantages of the present day. The great preponderance of females over males as revealed in the late Census Returns has given revived interest to the question of providing increased employment for women, and the industrial training of girls. One of the papers proposed the formation of a society for conveying educated women to the Australian colonies, where there is a surplus of the male sex, and undoubtedly if such a plan could be wisely carried out, both the Mother Country and the Colonies would benefit by it.

We cannot but hope that the Dublin meeting of the Social Science Association will both increase our knowledge of the ills that flesh is heir to, and stimulate the zeal of those who can in their various walks of life help to elevate the condition of the poor and ignorant. The thinkers have done their part; it is for the workers to use the light that is thrown upon the various problems that have engaged attention for the benefit of themselves and their fellows.

"CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND."

"Shall Cromwell have a statue?" has been asked this year in Parliament, but no satisfactory answer has been given by the Commissioner of Public Works. Our rulers evidently intend to shuffle out of the intention, if it ever were formed, to place the Protector among the sovereigns of England, albeit, as Macaulay says, "the greatest of English princes." Mr. Maguire has, however, satisfactorily answered the question, "Shall Cromwell have a picture?" and has produced a work of art which places him in the first rank of English painters, and has a peculiar interest in the eyes of Nonconformists of every degree. But for the unique event the genius of Mr. Maguire has depicted, or at least imagined, Cromwell might now, with the highest accord, possess a niche in the Royal Gallery at Westminster. But we will not moralise on so suggestive an episode in our national history. Mr. Maguire's celebrated picture remains on view for a few more days at Messrs. Jennings' gallery in Cheapside, and those of our friends who have not had the opportunity of seeing it would do well, if circumstances allow, to inspect without delay this great historical painting. Cromwell is here represented in the act of refusing the Crown of England, when offered to him by the Parliament, who appointed a deputation of ninety-nine of its members to wait upon the Protector. On the 11th of April, 1657, they endeavoured by all the arguments in their power to persuade him to take upon himself the government of this country with the title of King. Cromwell's refusal was in these words:—"I am ready to serve, not as a King, but as a constable, if you like; for truly I have, as before God, often thought that I could not tell what my business was, nor what I was in the place I stood in, save to compare myself to a good constable set to keep the peace. I say I am prepared to return this answer to you, that I cannot undertake this government with the

title of King." Thus did Cromwell deliberately refuse that "glittering crown," which his enemies accuse him of having sacrificed body and soul to obtain.

Mr. Maguire has introduced into his picture upwards of thirty authentic portraits of the celebrated men of the day, including Sir Thomas Widdrington, then Speaker of the Commons; Lenthall, formerly Speaker, and then Master of the Rolls; Sir John Glyn, then Lord Chancellor; General Desborow, Cromwell's brother-in-law; the Earl of Tweedale; Lord Brogbill; Chief Justice St. John; Alderman Sir Christopher Pack, Member for London; General Lambert; General Ludlow; Colonel Pride; Sir Richard Onslow; and John Milton, his Latin Secretary. Cromwell's figure and face are carefully studied from the Cooper miniature and the cast taken after his death, which Carlyle declares to be the most faithful portraitures of the great Protector.

We do not profess to speak of Mr. Maguire's great picture in the spirit of criticism; indeed, it has passed beyond that. At the first view it rivets attention, and the spectator forgets the artist in the scene he so vividly represents, and seems able to realise the great events of the Commonwealth, of which this was perhaps the most dramatic. The picture, we are glad to know, will become the heirloom of one who can appreciate the career of the great Puritan captain—Mr. Crossley, the member for the West Riding. Cromwell may find no niche in the Palace of Westminster, but "already he has an enduring monument in the hearts of millions of his countrymen; and this painting in its engraved form may become a domestic monument to the Protector of the Waldenses, to the defender of our liberties and our faith—one which may be placed in every homestead in the land."

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Glasgow, *via* Queenstown.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

General Pillow has issued a proclamation, stating that he will drive the Federals from Missouri. He has promised Governor Jackson to send 20,000 Confederates into that State.

The escaped Federal prisoners state that General Beauregard intends to remain on the defensive, and is fortifying Fairfax.

The Missouri Convention has appointed a provisional governor and State officers.

Governor Wise and force have retired from Western Virginia, leaving behind them 1,000 muskets and kegs of powder in the hands of the Federals.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Washington.

Congress has passed a bill levying a duty of 3 cents. on cocoa, 2 cents on chicory, 1 dol. 25 cents per gallon on brandy, and 50 cents per gallon on other spirits; also an *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent. on the wine. The *ad valorem* duty on silks has been raised to 40 per cent.

(Per Arabia.)

NEW YORK, August 6, Evening.

The result of the legislative election in Kentucky shows a Union majority.

The new Governor of Missouri has issued a proclamation, promising protection to all who will lay down arms against the Federal Government.

Congress has passed an Act, giving freedom to negroes found in the Confederate naval or military service.

It is reported that the Confederates have organised a plan to attack St. Louis.

Vessels arriving at New York continue to report having been chased by privateers.

Prince Napoleon has left Washington in a Federal steamer, accompanied by Mr. Seward, in order to visit Mount Vernon.

NEW YORK, August 8.

A body of the Confederates, under the command of General M'Cullogh, has been defeated at Dugu Springs (Missouri,) by General Lyon. During the fight a force of 270 United States cavalry cut their way through 4,000 Confederate Infantry.

The privateer Petrel has been sunk by the United States frigate St. Lawrence, and the crew taken prisoners.

A Confederate force is reported to have been seen within two miles of the Potomac.

The latter river is effectually guarded from Alexandria to Harper's Ferry, and there is no danger of its being crossed.

The coast of North Carolina is swarming with privateers. Several vessels have been captured.

One thousand Secessionists have attacked the Union camp at Athens, Missouri, and were defeated with loss.

(Per Anglo Saxon, *via* Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, August 10.

It is reported that the Confederates are concentrating in large force at Fairfax, and are throwing up entrenchments at the favourable points near that place.

The Confederates burned the town of Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, on the 7th inst.

General M'Dowell's official report of the battle at Bull's Run has been published. It gives the number of killed at nineteen officers and 460 men, 1,000 wounded, and 1,200 missing on the side of the Federalists. The Secessionists captured thirteen loaded provision waggons, 3,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 muskets, and 8,000 knapsacks and blankets.

CLOSE OF CONGRESS.—THE NEW TAXATION AND THE TARIFF.

Congress finished its special session on the 6th instant, and adjourned until the first Monday in December. The measures adopted in reference to taxation and the tariff are described by the *Times'* New York correspondent, August 6th:—

Congress, after a month's discussion and hesitation, has responded to the popular demand for a tax. The people are to be made to know that this is indeed a war in which they are engaged—not a skirmish. The Bill begins with making many changes in the existing tariff. Thus, the duties on sugar are raised, so that they range from 2c. to 6c. a pound, according to quality, and the duty on molasses is to be 5c. a gallon. Tea is to pay 15c. a pound, irrespective of class or quality. Then follow a variety of increased duties, among which is the duty on Manilla and Indian hemp, which is raised to 25 dollars a ton. Brandy is to pay a duty of 1 dol. 25c. a gallon, wines 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and silks 30 or 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to value and quality. Ten per cent. *ad valorem* is to be added to all duties on merchandise imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels, not entitled to be exempted from discriminating tonnage duties. All goods on shipboard and all goods in warehouse at the date of the passage of the Act are to be subject to the old duties, if withdrawn from warehouse within three months, if for domestic consumption, or within three years if for exportation. The Bill also provides for a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars, to be apportioned among loyal and disloyal States alike, and assessed upon real estate. The quota assigned to the loyal States is about 15,000,000 dollars, and they are allowed 15 per cent. for collection. It is therefore safe to assume that this tax will not net the Government much more than 12,000,000 dollars during the current year. And, lastly, Congress has, without mincing, swallowed the income-tax bodily. The annual income of every person residing in the United States, "whether such income is derived from any kind of property, or from any profession, trade, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of 800 dollars," is to be subjected to a tax of 3 per cent. on the amount of excess above 800 dollars.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

While the "Confederates" have been pausing, hesitating, recruiting, the vigorous and admirable measures of General M'Clellan have restored confidence to the disorganised Government forces; and, if ignorant Congress men will let him alone, he will before autumn be able to make an army out of the excellent material that he found a rabble. Troops continue to pour into Washington. The best New York regiments have been withdrawn from Fort Monroe for the exigencies of the capital—much to the annoyance of the political general in command there, who has made his dissatisfaction known by the usual newspaper letter. The Northern States, too, are sending new troops on nearly every day. The order for an examination of officers has given a temporary check to the getters-up of regiments; but the men are the more ready, now that they see the Government is not disposed to let them be sacrificed by incompetent officers, as at Great Bethel and Bull's-run. There is not the least falling off in enthusiasm or in determination; on the contrary, the assumption of the command by General M'Clellan has given renewed confidence and excited fresh enthusiasm.—*Times New York Correspondent.*

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTHERN LEADERS.

"Let us only hold on till October and we are safe." That, or something like it, was said to me over and over again in the South by men who play no inconsiderable part in the mysterious drama of the Confederates. And when I asked one of these gentlemen, more than two months ago, what chance was there of the North giving the South all that time, I was answered almost in these words, "We are bound to go to the assistance of Virginia. The whole of the northern frontier abounds in good positions, which can be fed by the rail from the South. The Abolitionists will come and give us battle. We are certain to whip them if they attack us, and the North will then learn it can't at once overrun us as it fancied. The leaders will pause. There will be a reaction up there. We will work all the harder and all the better for our victory, drilling our men and consolidating our resources. The northern cities will become discontented. Foreign nations will ask when the cotton ports are to be open. The North will have no reply. We shall be better able to fight in November than we shall be to fight in June. Every week's delay will add to the complications and weakness of the North, and the end of the year will find them further from their aim than ever—divisions in their councils, even disturbances in their populations, while we, inspired by the approach of success, will exhibit increasing energy and unanimity." A part of the programme has been already accomplished, but it does not follow that the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled with as much nicety. So far the result of the action of the 21st has been the prolongation of the war in America. The effect it may have had abroad will be known in a few days more.—*Mr. Russell's Letter in the Times.*

NEW LIGHTS ON THE BULL'S RUN CONFLICT.

It is plain now that the Confederates were not only really unable to pursue their advantage, but that they were not at first aware of its extent. They suffer from deficient transport, and are better prepared for defence than for attack. Their army was almost as much "scared," to use an English word in an American way, as the Federalists, if the reports are to be believed of confusion, wavering, and retreat in their ranks—and of the passionate exertions of the officers, as well as of their losses. In fact, the Confederates stand before the world stripped of a good deal of the strength of which they boasted in actual numbers; and it is a poor cover to their weakness to put forward the assertion that only a small portion of their force was engaged, when it is notorious that they had sent to all quarters for reinforcements, and, above all, when it is considered that, by using all the men at their disposal, they could have forced the mass of the Federalist army to surrender prisoners of war, and have occupied the capital. Their operations up to this time indicate hesitation and want of vigour; but it is just possible they may be preparing to strike some great blow.—*Ibid.*

The New Orleans, Charleston, and Richmond papers, which we receive quite regularly, notwithstanding the supposed suspension of mail communication with the Seceded States, have brought us during the week full Confederate accounts of the battle at Stone-bridge, as they term it. To rehearse the whole story from this stand-point would be useless. It is enough to say that the details which reach us thus place our defeat in a very much better light than we have ourselves regarded it. The Southern letter-writers differ greatly in estimating the number of rebels in the field during the fight. Some say that there were only 15,000 in the action, while others acknowledge that there were at least 30,000, with 20,000 in reserve at Manassas. They, of course, exaggerate the number of the National forces, estimating them at 50,000 strong, when but 20,000 were in the field at any one time. On one point the Confederate chroniclers nearly all agree—that they were beaten at every point, by overwhelming numbers they say, of course; that the National forces had driven them from their entrenchments disposed on ground of their own selection; that they had out-manœuvred them, and were just on the point of out-flanking their left wing, when a detachment of General Johnston's forces, coming up from Staunton by railroad, having left the cars at a distance from Manassas, chanced to march to the very point where their aid was most needed, thus changing the fortunes of the day. Not an account of the battle given by a Southern writer depreciates the valour with which the National forces fought. In fact, the rebel ranks had been so sadly thinned that the vacant places of leaders and soldiers alike told too well of the obstinacy with which the battle had been contested.—*Letter in the Daily Telegraph.*

SOUTHERN LOSSES.

How many the Confederates lost we do not now, and probably never shall, know accurately, for intimations are already thrown out in the official organs that the authorities do not deem it for the public good to give full information on this subject; but among their dead are numbered two generals—one, Bernard R. Bee, of Georgia, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and a thoroughly educated soldier; and F. S. Barton, of Georgia, a prominent politician. General Kirby Smith, another of their best officers, was severely wounded. Their loss in field officers of lower grades was quite as heavy as our own. We know of three colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major who were killed, and of five colonels and one major who were severely wounded. We thought that our loss of captains was heavy, but that of the Confederates seems to equal it fully, and by a strange retribution, which is almost poetic, among them was Captain Alvis, the man who acted as the jailer of John Brown when he was confined at Charleston just before his execution.—*Ibid.*

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S REFORMS.

General M'Clellan had not been in Washington twenty-four hours before his presence was felt. He at once inspected the camps and fortifications. Before a week had passed the army was divided into brigades, with their proper officers, and separate encampments, and appointed drills. The dram shop, that pest of the soldier, was taken in hand, and invoking the arm of the law, these sources of demoralisation were suppressed. Parades, a species of play soldiering, have given place to the serious work of preparation for actual service, and reporters of every kith and kin are expelled from the lines, and if found with their blabbing pen or pencil will be summarily dealt with. Officers and men are put under the strict discipline of the camp. New regiments as they arrive quietly go to the places previously assigned. Better care is taken that the men be well fed and clothed, while a new vigour and efficiency are infused into the War Department.—*Letter in Daily News.*

That much can be done by the judicious exercise of authority in enforcing military rules and regulations among them, as among the rest of mankind, is conclusively shown by the great changes and improvements effected in the army of Washington, and, above all, in the city itself, by young General M'Clellan, who bids fair to be the next President, if his success is at all commensurate with the enormous praise and flattery which, much against his will, are forced down his throat.—*Letter in Times.*

Ten days ago Washington was the most disorderly city I ever entered; now it is the quietest and most orderly, and the credit is due to General M'Clellan. My next letter will give you full particulars of what he has carried out on the other side of the Potomac, and you may rest assured that if any man can lead the Northern troops to victory it is this young commander of thirty-four, who possesses alike the confidence of his men, his Government, and country, and has even conquered the esteem of his enemies.—*Letter in Star.*

THE NORTHERN ARMY.

The new levies, as far as I can judge, are not equal to the departed three-months men, and the camps are certainly not as well filled. There are about 24 battalions of infantry of all sorts, and eight squadrons of cavalry in the capital, and around it on the left bank of the Potomac, up to the chain bridge. There are some 30 battalions across the river, and some 700 sabres, the whole force being probably under 45,000 men, not including Banks's column at Harper's Ferry, or the commands of General Butler and of General Dix, at Baltimore. Of the 49 guns which M'Dowell's army took into the field, 25 remain in the hands of the enemy, and there is some deficiency in artillery, which Government is doing its best to supply. General M'Dowell, I am glad to say, remains in command of the troops at Arlington, although serious accusations have been made against him in the papers, most, if not all, of which were quite unfounded. What could he do with the materials he had, except, as the President said, "drive the locomotive as he found it?" Granted bravery, heroism, devotion, and all that kind of thing, what could be expected of a regiment thus described in a New York paper?—"In one of our regiments, while the Colonel was on trial for drunkenness, the Major lay drunk in his tent, and the Lieutenant-Colonel was so intoxicated at evening drill, that he had to stagger up to the Adjutant, and request him to give the orders."—*Letter in Times.*

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

With the exception of a small and entirely irresponsible and unimportant coterie of until lately unknown politicians, and some half-dozen obscure journals representing their peculiar opinions, the whole Northern mind is, insensibly driving abolition-wards, and beginning to argue upon slavery itself, and not merely upon

its limitation. I have conversed with prominent merchants in New York and Philadelphia—men who have been life-long supporters of the Democratic party, and still claim to be Democrats, and, if possible, they are even more determined upon "coercion" than the Republicans themselves. Hitherto the Negro has had no part or lot in this question; we have been listening to Othello, but the Moor has not yet made his appearance. Put aside all pretexts and pretences on either side, and we must admit that the issue is solely between slavery on the one hand and free labour on the other. Is it likely that the contest can be commenced on such premises without the negro himself coming ultimately to the surface? Such a result will be awful; but I cannot foresee how it can be prevented. Two things, however, will most assuredly hasten it: either another defeat of the Northern army, or European interference with the blockade and a recognition, however partial, of Southern independence. There is but one sound policy for Great Britain and France to pursue in relation to this question, namely, an honest, unswerving, and strict neutrality. I say it with sorrow, but advisedly, if either of those Powers should interfere in the contest, such interference can only embitter the feeling between the two senctions, and give rise to scenes which will obliterate the remembrance of St. Domingo. There are many in this country who openly express their desire for such interference, believing that it must necessarily bring about a far different conclusion to the war than that desired by the Government at Washington.—*Letter in the Star.*

There are rumours that General Scott and Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, are not precisely of the same mind as to the conduct of the campaign. An assistant secretary of war has just been appointed, and Mr. Cameron left this city on Thursday last for his home in Pennsylvania, "to obtain," we are informed, "a brief relaxation from the arduous duties of his office." I may be able to inform you in my next as to the soundness of the deduction drawn from this coincidence. But one thing is certain, Mr. Cameron is less popular than heretofore since the Bull's Run repulse, and General Scott has so completely justified himself with the citizens of the North that he will probably be allowed to have his own way in future.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Great Salt Lake City says that the Government was making preparations to withdraw the United States' troops entirely from Cedar Valley reservation, and to dispose of all the Government property there.

Reports were prevalent at Washington of a growing disposition in Maryland towards revolt.

Regiments were continuing to return home from the war, and were received with great ovations. Many of the soldiers would re-enlist for the war.

Despatches from Springfield, Missouri, state that hundreds of Unionists were flying into that State from Texas and Arkansas, to avoid the persecution of the rebels, and that if the Government would only provide them with arms, the Unionists in these two States would fight for the constitution and the Union.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday gives an account of the inauguration of the Boulevard de Malesherbes on Tuesday, and says:—"The Emperor, replying to M. Haussmann, expressed his satisfaction with the embellishments of the capital." His Majesty said, "Certain interest necessarily suffer by the execution of great works. It is the duty of the public administration to have as much regard for these interests as possible, to infuse activity into labour, to protect the less favoured classes, and to oppose an increase in the price of articles of the first necessity." The Emperor also said, "Since the treaty of commerce the exportation of articles of Paris has nearly doubled." The Emperor recommended the Municipality to reduce, as much as the local finances would permit, the town dues on goods of the first necessity.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following nominations to the post of Envoy Extraordinary:—M. Benedetti, to Italy; M. Recalot, to Bavaria; and M. Damremont to Wurtemburg.

Considerable interest has been excited in France by the visit of the King of Sweden, who it is supposed is anxious to secure support for his project of a union between the three Scandinavian crowns. This project, rendered more feasible by the fact that the present King of Denmark has no direct heirs, is impeded by the extreme reluctance of Danes and Swedes to give up the capital. The true capital of the North is Copenhagen, but the Swedes desire to retain the seat of Government in Stockholm, and seem disposed to make this condition a precedent.

The *fête* Napoleon and the illuminations on Thursday were very brilliant. The event was made joyful to some 1,236 prisoners, condemned for civil offences, who were liberated. The Emperor joined the camp at Chalons on Wednesday, where he was received by the Marshal Duke of Magenta, and welcomed with enthusiastic cheering. General Fanti, recently Minister of War in the Italian Government, is announced as having arrived in Paris, and has probably by this time reached the camp.

A letter from Eaux Bonnes states that the Empress is living there in the strictest incognito.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains the text of the Convention concluded between Great Britain and France to regulate the emigration of Indian labourers into the French colonies. It provides for the residence of British consular agents to regulate the embarkation of the labourers at either British or French ports, and contains a number of stipulations for the due care of the labourers on the voyage, for the manner of their labour, the non-separation of families, their return to their native places in certain cases, and other arrangements for the proper management of the emigration. The Convention is to come into operation from the 1st July, 1862, and to have effect for three years and a half, unless due notice be given for its cessation. The Governor-General of India is to have the power of suspending at any time the emigration to one or various French colonies, in case he has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken there for the protection of the emigrants. In any such case, however, the French Government will have the right of putting an end to the Convention altogether if it should think proper.

ITALY.

ALLEGED RETURN OF GARIBALDI TO NAPLES.

A correspondent of the *Débats*, writing from Turin on the 16th, says:—

Count Trecchi, formerly aide-de-camp of Garibaldi, and at present aide-de-camp of the King, has just left this for Caprera. Count Trecchi has been the medium of communication between the King and Garibaldi, and his present mission has given rise to many conjectures. Some suppose that it refers to an expedition into Hungary; others that the object is to induce Garibaldi to go to Naples with the view of tranquillising the people by means of his great popularity. Whatever be the object, the mission of Count Trecchi is a fact, and has excited considerable interest.

A Turin telegram of the 18th says:—"It is believed that Garibaldi will go to Naples on the 7th September, the anniversary of the day on which he entered that city. The Government is preparing grand *fêtes* for the occasion."

GENERAL CIALDINI AND THE SUPPRESSION OF BRIGANDAGE.

The following telegrams have been published:—

NAPLES, August 16.—A magnificent and spontaneous illumination took place at Naples yesterday evening, in honour of the *Fete* Napoleon. The Italian soldiers have taken the village of Ponte Landolfo, in the province of Saunto, and that of Casalderni, in the province of Molise, from the insurgents. Part of the English squadron has arrived from Malta. It is reported that the railway contract with Talabot has been broken, and that the works will be commenced on account of the State.

TURIN, August 17.—The *Opinione* of to-day says:—"General Cialdini is said to have reminded the Government that he had only provisionally accepted the Lieutenancy of Naples, that he would preserve the military command, and would accomplish his mission of purging the country of brigands, but that he could no longer occupy himself with the civil administration. He now demands, therefore," adds the report, "that a Lieutenant should be elected in his stead. Another motive for this resolution is stated to be the disagreement which arose between General Cialdini and Signor Lonselli, on the occasion of the demonstrations recently made against the deputies. General Cialdini will continue to exercise the functions of the Lieutenancy until a new Lieutenant shall have been provided by the Ministry."

NAPLES, August 17.—News from the provinces of Avellino states that the reactionists had been everywhere beaten or were in flight. Twenty-nine priests and three monks have been arrested at Castellamare. At Sorrento, Riano, and Amalfi several reactionary preachers have been arrested, among whom is the Vicar-General of Sorrento.

NAPLES, August 18.—The Royal troops have surrounded and made prisoners the reactionary bands on the mountains near Cancello. The town of Cipriano was taken after a short resistance. News has been received here that a band of brigands were surprised by some French troops in a house on the Pontifical frontier. One brigand was killed and five taken prisoners. The rest fled into Italian territory.

TURIN, August 18.—The rumour of General Cialdini's resignation is unfounded. He will remain at his post until the accomplishment of his mission. Signori Cantelli and Blasio have resigned, but will remain in office until the Government has provided substitutes.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

I am glad to say that the loan has succeeded wonderfully, even in the South of Italy, showing among the moneyed classes great confidence in the Government. Cialdini continues to enjoy the same popularity, and on all public occasions, as at a second review of the National Guards on Sunday last, is received with immense enthusiasm. It is a great step towards the success of his mission.

Massimo d'Azeglio has published a letter to Professor Mantenucci expressing strong distaste for the system prevailing in Southern Italy. The following is the most important paragraph of his note:—

In the North, he says, principles and acts have agreed, but at Naples we have also changed the sovereign to establish a Government on the principle of universal suffrage. Still we find that sixty battalions, and even more, are necessary to keep the kingdom, and it is notorious that, whether brigands or not, they are agreed on one point—viz., that they will have nothing to do with us. But what of universal suffrage? you may ask. I know nothing of the suffrage, but I know that on this side the Tronto we want no battalions, and on the other side we do. Hence some error must have been committed; and therefore we must either change our acts or our principles, and find the means of learning once for all from the Neapolitans whether they will have us or not. I am of opinion that the Italians have a right to wage war against those who want to keep the Germans in Italy, seeing that they will not have them; but we have not the right to fire on Italians.

The King of Italy amuses himself with hunting the chamois, an occupation which not only gratifies his passion for danger, but tends to keep him in health. The *Times* correspondent thus describes him on his way to the chase:—"The King had a brown broad-brimmed wideawake on, and a grey hunting-suit of coarse woollen cloth all of one colour, agreeably to the present fashion. He looks a kind of Bluff Henry (though guiltless of uxoricides), stouter than ever, awfully sunburnt, with a deep, almost livid, red round and behind the ears, all bristling with his moustaches, stretching from the lips all across the face—not a man to be loved or valued by those who do not look below the surface." He is only forty, but gets too fat, and his physicians threaten him with the lancet, and will, if permitted, quietly put him to death by venesection. His son, Prince Hambert, is eighteen. The Premier is making great efforts to improve the army, in which desertions have become frequent.

According to the *Indépendance Belge*, Baron Ricasoli, at the urgent instance of General Cialdini, has applied to the French Cabinet, and obtained a promise, that the Italian troops shall not receive any opposition from the French soldiers under General Goyon if, in endeavouring to suppress the brigandage system, they should have occasion to pursue the brigands beyond the present limits of the kingdom of Italy. If this statement were reliable, it would be of great importance.

It is reported that General Della Rovera will enter the Cabinet as Minister of War.

ROME.

The telegrams state that the Napoleon *fête* was observed with a "solemn benediction" by the Pope, a brilliant *fête* at the French Embassy, and a grand dinner by General Goyon. Tranquillity and order prevail. Despite all the efforts of the Roman police, the subscription to the Cavour monument proceeds actively.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

The *Post* correspondent (Aug. 13) says that the Pope has been again taken ill with erysipelas. Twice in the course of the previous day a ponderous Pontifical vehicle drove up to the palace surgeon's to convey him in haste to the presence of his patient, from which it is inferred that the malady this time is somewhat serious.

THE POPE AND CAVOUR'S CONFESSOR.

Interesting details on this subject are given by the *Times* Turin correspondent, Aug. 15:—

The Pope, I am told, received the friar (Father Giacomo) with an expression of playful, I ought to say jaunting, flaunting disdain, with his head thrown backwards, his voluminous chest and "corporation" puffed forward, and with a sneer, which has lately become habitual, curling his lip. "Well, brother Giacomo," he began, when all the preliminary ceremonies of an interview of that nature had been performed, "well, we expect to hear something out of the common way from you; have you your declaration in writing?" "Declaration!" quoth the monk, "Holy Father, what am I expected to declare?" "Surely," the Pontiff insisted, "you know what you were summoned here for—what took place between you and your illustrious penitent .....?" "I hope your Holiness will show indulgence to a poor monk," retorted the friar; "but who could expect anything should transpire as to what occurred between a penitent and his confessor? That is a secret for God alone to search into." "Certainly, certainly, brother Giacomo," the Pope hastened to say, "still"—The monk heeded not the interruption, "All I can freely say, and am happy to say, without breach of duty, is that Count Cavour died as a good, very good, Catholic Christian; and I can assure your Holiness I only wish all my parishioners could die as holy and peaceful a death as Count Cavour died!" The slippered foot of the Pope had been slightly stamping the ground with impatience all the time the friar spoke; he cut him short at the end with a bitter sarcastic tone. "Really, Frate Giacomo, if it be so, I can only congratulate you on the very exemplary flock you have got down there at Turin. A nice set of parishioners! a nice set!" The friar cast down his eyes; the head of the Church so playfully sceptic about the omnipotence of grace and mercy, so plainly incredulous as to a timely revulsion of feeling, the contrition, repentance, and happy release of even the most hardened sinner, and so ready to draw from his own little faith arguments against the religious disposition of a whole congregation of Christians, sorely discomposed, puzzled, and perplexed the simple friar. "And," the Pope proceeded, after a pause, during which he fumbled a good deal with the folds of his white robe,—"and the sacrament, the *viatico*, which you administered to the dying Minister? Why, what an egregious farce ('*che graziosa commedia*' were the precise words), what an egregious play was that!" The monk was staggered. "The sacraments, Holy Father, were administered in the presence of the Count's brother, the Marquis Gustavo, his daughter and son-in-law, Count and Countess Alfieri, and other persons whose deep Catholic feelings no man ever doubted. They can bear witness——" "Enough said—enough said," interrupted the Pope, tartly; "you will please to prepare the declaration in writing that we demand of you. You understand; and you will not fail to present yourself before the General of your Order without delay." With this the interview, which took far more time than I have required to describe it, terminated. At the General of the Franciscan Order's and at the Holy Office scenes of the same nature took place. . . . The Pope behaved with great coarseness and ill-temper, and the monk had certainly the better of him. Nothing, in the meanwhile, can equal the joy of the good friar in seeing himself out of the clutches of the Roman Court, and breathing again, as he says, "the free air of his own country." He is a native of Poirino, a small town on the road between Turin and Asti. I do not hear that any measures have been taken as yet concerning his parish.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

The *Times* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Pesth, dated August 16th:—"The dissolution of the Hungarian Diet is considered certain within a few days. A similar measure is expected for the County Committees. An Imperial Rescript is expected shortly."

On the 14th, the Emperor received the address of the Hungarian Diet, to which he replied by a short speech, couched in general terms.

The following telegram has been received at Pesth from Vienna:—"The Cabinet Council demands that the Hungarian Diet should be dissolved, and that an Imperial manifesto should be addressed to the

different peoples of the Austrian Empire. The Hungarian Ministers violently opposed the latter proposition."

A semi-official statement contradicts the reports of an eventual change in the system of policy pursued by the Government, and of any personal change in the Cabinet. It says:—"On the contrary, a perfect harmony of views upon the Hungarian question exists between the chief of the Cabinet and the Hungarian Chancellery."

The Croatian Diet have decided upon making representations to the Emperor requesting the readmittance into the Diet of the deputies from the military frontier, and the enlargement of the littoral territory attached to the Croatian free port.

The collection of taxes by military execution has been stopped until the middle of September next.

It is stated that the War-office at Vienna is busily engaged in weeding from the regiments in garrison in Hungary every officer not known to be personally devoted to Austrian interests and reliable in a struggle which is held to be unavoidable.

The address agreed to by the Hungarian Diet concludes by announcing the following resolutions:—

We are therefore compelled, as representatives of the nation, with the most profound respect, and at the same time with the sincerity we owe to your Majesty, our country, and ourselves, to declare that we hold fast the Pragmatic Sanction, and to all the conditions contained in it, without any exception, and we cannot regard or recognise as constitutional anything which is in contradiction to any part of it.

We hold firm to the constitutional independence of our country.

We can neither accept the Imperial diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, nor the intended application to Hungary of the patent of the 26th of February of this year.

We also solemnly protest against the exercise, on the part of the Reichsrath, of any legislative or other power over Hungary in any relation whatsoever; we declare that we will not send any representative to the Reichsrath; and, further, that the election of any by other instrumentality will be an attack on our constitution, and we declare that any persons elected by such means cannot in any respect represent Hungary.

We must regard as unconstitutional and unbinding all acts or ordinances of the Reichsrath referring to Hungary or its annexed parts. We further declare that we cannot recognise as binding any state burden or obligation founded by the Reichsrath, any loan contracted by its authority, or the sale of any royal demesne sanctioned by it.

We declare that we will maintain, unimpaired, the right of the nation to vote its supplies and regulate its taxes and military levies in its own Diet, and will never agree to the transfer of these rights to the Reichsrath.

We hold firm to the constitutional right of the country, in accordance with which the legislative functions belong solely to the Sovereign, with the Estates in Parliament assembled.

We declare, finally, that we are compelled to regard the present administration of the country, especially the despotic conduct of unconstitutional officials, as illegal, and subject to punishment according to the laws of the country; and the direct and indirect taxes imposed in violation of the law, and levied by military force, as unconstitutional.

POLAND.

An important popular demonstration took place at Lublin (Russian Poland), on the 12th inst. The military commander, by his energy, however, suppressed the conflict, without any more serious consequences than that a certain number of persons were wounded.

A telegram, from Kalisch, (Russian Poland), of the 18th inst., says:—"Serious disturbances broke out here yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of an apothecary. Crowds of people assembled and insulted the patrols. A great number of women, wearing the national colours, surrounded the colonel, and demanded the release of the prisoner, which was thereupon granted. The number of people, however, gradually increased, and their attitude became more threatening, until the whole garrison assembled under arms and threatened to fire on the people. Numerous arrests have been made.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from Cracow, dated August 10, which says:—

All the news I can send you from Poland is of one general hue. The excitement, far from having worn itself out, is still at fever heat. During the last ten days the letters from Warsaw, Lublin, Radom, Lemberg, and even Szczawnica, a little watering-place in the Carpathian mountains, all tell the same story, with variations more or less remarkable. The Poles sing their hymn, celebrate masses for patriots on behalf of whom it is a crime to pray, occasionally form processions, here and there resist the authorities who everywhere come forward to check the manifestations; and the end of course is, in all cases, the temporary re-establishment of "order." At Kielce, just before the commencement of the vacation, the pupils at the School of Mines got up a demonstration; at another place the peasants are said to have attacked the soldiers; at Radom, where the excitement had been gradually increasing for months, and where the effect of the 8th of April was not felt, the Cossacks, not long since, charged the inhabitants and wounded numbers of them with blows from their heavy whips. At Warsaw the theatre has now been finally closed, the company dispersed, and it is reported (which, however, is scarcely probable) that the building is to be converted into a barrack. An amiable Russian General is said to have declared that the Poles could only be governed on one system—*un baton le matin, un bal le soir;* the fact, however, being, as they have sufficiently proved, that they are neither to be silenced by force nor to be soothed by pleasure. Indeed, the people of Warsaw have abstained from every kind of public amusement for the last six months, as if each of them had lost some near relation.

The writer further says:—

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the inhabitants of Galicia and the Duchy of Posen are a bit more satisfied with their position than those under the domination of Russia; and so impossible is it to introduce the "German element" into Poland with success, that, until news was received of the Russians firing upon the people of Warsaw, the Galicians would gladly have changed the sovereignty of the Austrian Emperor for that of the Czar. The secret of this inclination does not, as it seems to me, lie in any inexplicable affection on the part of the Poles for the Russians, but in the old invincible hatred of Slavonians for Germans, in the special hatred of the Galicians for the Austrian Government, and, above all, in the general tendency of the Poles to reunite and to live together even under the harshest of despotisms rather than remain divided under separate Governments, however liberal. What the Poles most desire is unity, which might be a step towards independence, and they would rather form one nation enslaved than remain the fragments of a nation with all imaginable political privileges except the only one they cared for—that of governing themselves.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 8th inst., states that the unexpected visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French has produced some sensation in the political circles in that city. The postponement of the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is attributed to the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend the Emperor of Russia. The Muscovite Russians, being conscious of holding possession of Scandinavian and German provinces, regard with suspicion an interview which might lead to arrangements not to their mind. The writer adds:—

While explicitly denying the existence of any conspiracy whatever, I must, however, tell you that the public opinion is so much excited that it will be difficult for us to avoid a catastrophe. The discontent which prevails among all classes cannot fail to manifest itself. It is against the Germans that the Russians, properly so called, are furious. The Germans hold possession of all the most elevated positions in the kingdom. They crowd round the steps of the hierarchical and administrative ladder. . . . Futurity reserves the East for us. We shall be proclaimed on the banks of the Ganges. Within the period of five years we have extended our dominion in the East over a tract of land of which the superficies is double that of the French empire, and that without sacrificing one man, or expending one farthing. We are now impeded in our progress by a weight attached to our foot—by Poland. It is not extraordinary, therefore, that there are men near the steps of the throne who advise the Emperor not only to restore the independence of the Polish provinces of the Russian empire, but further to recognise the right of the Polish people to reconstitute their nationality, and to declare themselves independent.

The writer concludes by expressing his belief that this counsel will prevail.

SPAIN.

The persecution against the opposition journals still continues. The first edition of the *Iberia*, on the 25th, was seized by order of the fiscal, and no less than four edition of the *Contemporaneo* had been denounced in three days. Under the head of "Martyrdom of the Press" the *Clamor Publico* announces that the editors of *La Iberica*, a progressista journal, had been condemned to pay a fine of 12,000 reals vellon (600 dols.), being the minimum of the penalty demanded by the fiscal for publishing an article on the temporal power of the Pope.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, August 19.

Prince Michael opened the Skuptskina to-day. In his speech he announced to the Assembly the preparation of interior legislative measures, and the organisation of a national militia. The Prince also spoke of Prince Garatschin's mission to Constantinople, to attain the object of which he said nothing would be neglected. With regard to the emigration of Christians from the neighbouring Turkish provinces, the Prince said:—"The Servians, united to the Christians of Turkey by the ties of race and religion, could not remain indifferent to their fate. Servia was therefore open to them. The security of the frontiers of the Principalities and of Turkey is thus assured."

TURKEY.

The international commission has decided in favour of the Porte on the question of the settlement of the boundaries of the Danube, pending between the Porte and Moldavia.

The Turkish Government is actively progressing with financial reforms, and is making preparations for the establishment of a national bank.

Mehemet Kiprisli Pasha will be appointed either governor of Bagdad or commissioner of Anatolia. Fuad Pasha will be appointed to a rank equivalent to that of Grand Vizier. Mehmed Djemil Pasha will be Minister for Foreign Affairs. Active French intrigues are, it is said, being carried on to effect the return of Riza Pasha to the Seraskieriat.

The chief of the insurgents in the Herzegovina has requested the intercession of Russia in order to again bring about peace with the Turks. Omar Pasha has approved of this proposal, and the Russian and Austrian Embassies at Constantinople have deputed commissioners to proceed to Mostar in order to open negotiations.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Madrid journals of the 2nd state that General Geffrard, on the representation of the Spanish authorities, had refused an asylum to the leaders of the Dominican malcontents who had been defeated by Santana, and they had in consequence taken refuge in the Danish island of St. Thomas.

Mercantile advices from Port-au-Prince complain strongly of alleged neglect on the part of the English squadron on the West India station in not taking any measures for the protection of our merchants resident at that place during the excitement against all the Europeans which prevailed in consequence of the recent naval demonstration of Spain against Hayti.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

Dates from the city of Mexico are to the 10th July, and from Vera Cruz to July 16th. The reactionary forces, under the lead of Marquez, had swelled to formidable proportions, compared with their opponents. On the 25th June, a party of 2,000 cavalry under Marquez actually marched into the city, meeting with little or no resistance till they got to the place called Buena Vista, where they were suddenly fired on by two pieces of cannon. This, and a charge made on them by some of the Government cavalry, cost them a good many men, and they retired. General Ortega, who was absent from the city, arrived there the next day, and having rapidly organised what forces he could collect, left in pursuit of the enemy on July 2. The latter had in the meantime taken Pachuxa, a small town in the state of Mexico, committing their usual abominable excesses, General Arteaga, next in command to Ortega, following on the 5th with considerable reinforcements. Up to the 8th no fight had occurred, with the exception of a skirmish between outposts; Marquez steadily retreating before the Liberals.

MADAGASCAR.

A letter from Tamanarive, capital of Madagascar, of the 25th June, says:—

The Queen is dying, and will probably be dead before this letter reaches Europe. The hereditary prince and his brother have shut themselves up in the palace, and are protected by 400 persons who are devoted to them. The Queen's nephew, however, is also a pretender to the throne, and is supported by a party. It is probable that there will be war between the partisans of the two princes, unless, as certain natives coolly propose, the nephew should be poisoned. The hereditary prince has been brought up by a Frenchman in the Catholic religion; the nephew is attached to the barbarous customs of his people, and looks upon European civilisation with horror. The English have some vessels cruising on the coast.

The statement that the hereditary prince is Catholic is, we believe, a mistake. He was educated by Protestant missionaries.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

The intelligence forwarded by the *Times'* Melbourne correspondent (June 25) portends an alarming extension of the war:—"Within the last few days," he says, "very serious intelligence has reached us, placing the commencement of war in the North almost beyond a doubt. The Waikatoes had a large meeting of chiefs and others, adherents of the Maori King movement, at Ngaruanhia, which is in the northern part of the Waikato country. To this meeting of chiefs and people so assembled Governor Browne has addressed a proclamation in the following terms:—

"I can now only look with sorrow and displeasure on what has been done in the name and by the adherents of the native King.

"1. An authority has been set up inconsistent with allegiance to the Queen and in violation of the treaty of Waitangi.

"2. A large number of the adherents of the native King have interfered between the Governor and other native tribes in matters in which they had no concern; they have levied war against the Queen, fought against her troops, and burned and destroyed the property of peaceful subjects.

"3. Other adherents of the King have assisted, encouraged, and harboured men who have committed these outrages.

"4. A war party of several hundred men some time since assembled and advanced within forty miles of Auckland, for the purpose of interfering with the due course of administration of justice.

"5. Her Majesty's mail has been stopped, jurisdiction been usurped over her Majesty's European subjects, and other offences have been committed, to the subversion of her Majesty's sovereignty, and of the authority of law; at this very time the adherents of the native King are using most strenuous efforts to possess themselves of arms and ammunition, for the purpose of effecting their objects by intimidation and violence.

"The Governor cannot permit the present state of things to continue. No option now rests with him; he has been commanded by her Majesty the Queen to suppress unlawful combinations, and to establish beyond question her Majesty's sovereignty in New Zealand.

"The Governor states specifically what his demands are,—1, From all submission without reserve to the Queen's sovereignty and the authority of the law; 2, From those who are in possession of plunder taken from her Majesty's European or native subjects restoration of that plunder; 3, From those who have destroyed or made away with property belonging to her Majesty's subjects, European or native, compensation for the losses sustained.

"By the last mail I was enabled to communicate the views expressed by Tanukuna (Thompson), the 'King-maker,' as to the character of the King movement. He denied that it was intended to set up an authority in opposition to the sovereignty of the Queen, but that they desired an authority subordinate to it. It may be admitted that by taking this step themselves they clearly bring themselves within the lawyers' definition of rebellion; but taking this as a local agitation for local self-government, I say that the Government of the colony ought to have

seised the opportunity of establishing some local administration, under the solemn sanction of the Legislature. . . . I believe that any reasonable steps to satisfy the wants of the Waikatoes would have prevented the King movement altogether, and when it did commence it might have been regulated and directed to beneficial ends. Every succeeding Governor seems to have thought that smooth words and a polite demeanour were all that was needed to amuse and placate savages. . . . It has been the constant effort of Governor Browne and his advisers to confuse the boundaries of this King question and of his own war at Taranaki. Naturally enough, Wirimu Kingi sought aid from the Maori King party, and they watched his proceedings with great interest; but the Taranaki question was a distinct issue, not so much for the paltry bit of land as Wirimu Kingi's claim as a chief—the tribal right, as it has been called. Again, in the proclamation given above the Governor seeks to confound the two questions, simply because a few hundred Waikatoes aided Wirimu Kingi. But this is a new war on a new issue, and I fear it will be much more disastrous, protracted, and costly. However, it seems too late now to recede, and whether this course might or might not have been prevented by a more statesmanlike policy—whether her Majesty's command has been brought forth by erroneous information or not—the war must be prosecuted with effect.

"There are now nearly 5,000 troops of all arms in New Zealand. By the middle or end of July the land forces will amount to 7,000 men. There will also be four or five ships of war. General Cameron is said to be a good soldier, but without experience in Maori warfare, and rather disposed to undervalue such experience. He will be ably seconded by Col. Warre, from India, every inch a soldier. What is now to be dreaded is the slaughter of numbers of outsettlers by war parties of the natives. The authorities in New Zealand call these 'murders,' but the natives have no distinction among themselves between combatants and non-combatants. It would not surprise me if the settlers should organise parties to retaliate, and they will soon become as skilful and unscrupulous in the bloody work as the natives themselves. Thus the war will become a war of extermination. Suffer the Europeans must, but in the end the natives are certain to be subdued, and then to be neglected and illtreated until they die out.

"If hostilities commence in the Waikato district, they are very likely to be renewed at Taranaki, but on the new and larger issue. Most of the newspapers of late have admitted that the natives were humbled, and the turbulent natives south of Taranaki, not many in number, would easily have been put down, especially as they were discountenanced by the friendly chiefs at Wellington. But it is now said that Wirimu Kingi will return to Waitara to organize the natives there. He will be accompanied by a body of Waikatoes, and the Maori flag will be raised, and the principle of the organization is to be resistance to the Queen's authority. This rumour comes from Wellington. The East Coast natives also report that Naylor of Wangaroa, a staunch Government man, has declared in favour of the King movement, and certainly this movement itself has lately assumed a more consistent and substantial character than at first, for the King has established four regular mails from his head quarters. The contractor, as he may be called, has 30*l.* for each mail, and 6d. for each letter. One goes down the river Wanganui, to the town on the left bank of that river; another down the Rangitikai, to an important pastoral district, a third to Akuriri (Napier), and the fourth to Bay of Plenty."

After some remarks on Colonial politics, the writer concludes by expressing an opinion that, "Whatever may be the events of this new war, I believe that it will never be too late to put an end to it by a wise organization of local native authority."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Prince Royal of Hanover has had a narrow escape from drowning, in the presence of his father, while bathing at Nolderney, in the North Sea.

The name of Oscar Becker, who made the attempt on the life of the King of Prussia, has been struck off the rolls of the University of Leipsic, where he was a law student.

It is stated that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has entered a protest against the military convention concluded between Prussia and the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, in the name of his son, Prince Alfred, presumptive heir of that Duchy.

Succession to the Danish Crown.—Private letters from Hamburg convey to us the intelligence that the King of Denmark, vexed and irritated by Prussian rancour, has resolved to set aside the provisions of the Treaty of London, and proposes to make the King of Sweden his heir, in lieu of the Prince of Glucksbourg.—*Daily News.*

India and Cotton Supply.—The cotton movement in England has (says the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent) given rise to great exertions on the part of the officials in this country to make India an efficient substitute for the Southern States of the American Union. It is gratifying to see all classes working to bring about a result so important to all. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has even recommended, as an exceptional case, that Government factories should be established in the Chittagong hills for buying, cleaning, and screwing hill cotton, such as is suitable to the English market. Mr. Grant considers the case, with respect to this particular locality, as altogether exceptional, and he argues that the "conversion of the savage Kookies from their habits of murderous incursions into the plains for the purpose of cutting off human heads, and carrying away women into slavery to habits of peacefully raising and selling cotton, would be so great a political object as to justify an exception to the general rule of non-interference." The Governor-General in Council, while approving Mr. Grant's general plans, expresses a preference in favour of the establishment of such factories by private enterprise, "aided by any grants of land, special measures of police, or other facilities which Government can furnish." It will thus be seen that the subject of cotton is mooted in every shape and form, and that it really is at this moment in India "the question of the day."

Opium and Indian Finance.—The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent (July 8) refers to this subject:

Considerable anxiety is felt as to the income of the year, in consequence of the rapid fall in the price of opium. In his budget speech Mr. Laing, taking a far lower estimate than the market price at the time would have warranted, calculated the rate at 1,750r. per chest. As the manufacture of the drug is calculated to cost somewhere about 700r. per chest, the net profit to Government on the 40,000 chests exported would have amounted at that calculation to 4,200,000*l.* The price, however, has already fallen below Mr. Laing's average, and it is feared that it may fall lower still. Some estimate, 1,400r., others so little as 1,200r. as the probable price at which it will be quoted before long. Taking the former as the more favourable and perhaps the more probable rate, we must still calculate for a loss of revenue on the single item of opium of 1,400,000*l.* But this will not represent the total loss. Other causes are at work which will reduce the profit to Government on this article. It is not necessary to enter here into a detail of these causes; let it suffice to say that their action, combined with the fall in price, will probably reduce the estimated revenue by two millions sterling.

THE KING OF SWEDEN'S VISIT.

The King of Sweden visited the Museum, St. Paul's, the Bank, the Post-office, the Mint, and the Tower, on Friday, and afterwards proceeded to inspect the establishments at Woolwich. He was conducted through the laboratory and over the various departments of the Arsenal, including the establishment where the manufacture of the Armstrong gun is carried on. His Majesty was greatly interested here, and devoted a long time to a thorough examination of the mode of manufacture of this destructive weapon. Before taking his departure the King complimented the Commandant and the officers of the Artillery upon the soldierly appearance of their corps. At the recent Aldershott review his Majesty is said to have pronounced our cavalry the finest in Europe.

On Saturday the King visited the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. In the afternoon he took his departure for the Continent, *vid* Dover, travelling by the South-Eastern Railway. At the Dover station his Majesty was met by his brother, Prince Oscar of Sweden, who had left London at ten a.m., by railway for Sheerness, to take leave of the Swedish squadron under his command. His Majesty and Prince Oscar proceeded from the station to the pier, and embarked immediately for Calais. His Majesty proceeds to Lubeck direct, and will embark thence on his return to Sweden. Prince Oscar goes to the baths at Pyrmont, where his princess is taking the waters for her health.

A COLUMN OF STATISTICS.

Income-tax Statistics.—A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the distribution of the Income-tax levied under schedules D and E upon incomes of various amounts. It would appear from this return that the profits of mercantile and other professional pursuits must be greatly exaggerated, as while in England, Scotland, and Wales, little more than 25,000 persons who are engaged in occupations coming under the above heads return their incomes at 500*l.* a-year or upwards, 128,570 support themselves and families on incomes of between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a-year; and 41,687 on more than 150*l.*, but less than 200*l.*; 36,535 confess to 200*l.* and less than 300*l.*, and 16,608 to another 100*l.*

Population of the United Kingdom.—The completed returns show that the population found in the United Kingdom at the recent census, not reckoning army, navy, or merchant seamen who were abroad, amounted to 29,031,268, an increase of 61 per cent. in fifty years, notwithstanding that we have been planting nations by a vast emigration. The census found here 14,077,189 males, and 14,954,109 females—an excess of females over males of 876,920. The overplus of women and girls in England would fill all Liverpool and Leeds; in Scotland, all Edinburgh; in Ireland, all Belfast, Waterford, and Wexford. There are 16 towns in the United Kingdom with a population exceeding 100,000, and 6 parishes in the outskirts of London with such a population—one of them (St. Pancras) with very nearly 200,000 (188,882). The number of inhabited houses in the United Kingdom is 5,154,985, which allows a house to every 5·6 persons.

Parliamentary Petitions.—Petitions, according to the official returns, do not seem to be on the decrease. The number presented during the present session is given as 15,258. This number, though not so great as last year, is several thousand more than the average of the last five years. There have been only 55 petitions, signed by 6,333 persons, for another Reform Bill. The ballot has been asked for by only eight petitions, signed by 1,777 persons. There were 108 petitions, signed by 88,303 persons, in favour of the Borough Franchise Bill. The petitions against the abolition of Church-rates were 5,482 with 242,284 signatures, being 45,000 more than last year. The Dissenters this year did not petition at all. For prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays there were 252 petitions, with 50,930 signatures; against the legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister there 351 petitions, with 27,634 signatures; for that measure there were 2,227 petitions, with 199,007 signatures. On the Maynooth Question there were 117 petitions with 21,695 signatures, against the grant. As regards financial matters, against the repeal of the Paper-duty and in favour of a reduction on the duties on tea and sugar and income, or one of them, there were 132 petitions, with 53,242 signatures, and 2,510 signatures more against the repeal of the Paper-duty, without mention of any other subject. In favour of the repeal of the Paper-duty there were only 161 petitions with 12,487 signatures.

Destruction of Infant Life.—Of the deaths in England in 1859, no less than 184,264—two in every five of the deaths of the year—were of children under five years of age; and above half of these—105,629—had scarcely seen the light, and never saw one return of their birthday. A very large number of these early deaths are from the debility and causes which prove that the children never had much chance of life, but many are suffocated, or otherwise killed, accidentally, carelessly, or worse. In the last five years, within the metropolitan district alone, at least 278 infants were murdered; above sixty were found dead in the Thames, or the canals or ponds about London, and many more than 100, at all events, were found dead under railway arches, on doorsteps, in dustholes, cellars, and the like. We may here correct an expression in the summary of the Registrar-General's report given on Saturday, in which it was stated that to 100 women of certain ages there were "149 births" in the year; that seems inconsistent with what follows, but the inconsistency vanishes on reading "149 children born alive."

Education and Temperance.—An official paper showing the quantities of malt, hops, paper, and spirits charged with duties, and retained for home consumption, is encouraging to the friends of education and temperance, exhibiting, as it does, a wonderful increase in the demands for literature of some kind or other, and a slight decline in the consumption of alcoholic liquors. The return extends from 1846 to 1860 inclusive, and as the population increased, notwithstanding the immense emigration from Ireland, at least 10 per cent. in that period, a stationary aggregate consumption of strong drinks shows a reduced individual demand for them. Thus the consumption of spirits was 24,106,697 gallons in 1846, 23,862,585 gallons in 1850, 21,957,275 gallons in 1855, and 21,404,088 gallons in 1860. Hops have fluctuated every year to an extent only explainable by the nature of the article, and its liability to sudden injury. Malt has been pretty steady, but will be found to have barely held its ground, 42,097,085 bushels having been taken into consumption in 1846, 40,744,752 bushels in 1850, 34,401,244 bushels in 1855, and 41,754,050 bushels in 1860. Paper, on the other hand, has, since 1847, gone steadily ahead, having advanced from 116,111,336lb. in 1847 to 164,336,135lb. in 1853, without any check. In 1854 and 1855, years of war and high food prices, the consumption fell to 161,784,204lb. and 155,657,843lb. But it recovered to 172,917,596lb. in 1856, and advanced progressively to 207,821,018lb. in 1860 in spite of the much-complained of "taxes on knowledge." Thus, in fifteen years, the consumption expanded as nearly as possible seventy per cent. Our paragraph would not be complete if it did not make some allusion to the quantity of foreign wine imported, which exhibited little increase till 1852, when it reached 11,029,568 gallons, having been 7,711,309 gallons in 1846. In 1856 the total had fallen again to 8,946,766 gallons, and in 1858 to 5,791,636 gallons; but the introduction of the new treaty arrangements last year swelled the import to a point not previously attained,—viz., 12,475,001 gallons, showing on the whole an increase of some fifty per cent. Nevertheless, there seems ground for believing that the people, taken *en masse*, now care more for reading and less for drinking.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the King of Sweden, Prince Oscar, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, reviewed 14,000 men at Aldershott on Wednesday. After the review there was a sham fight.

The programme of the Royal journey to Ireland is published. The Queen will leave Osborne on Wednesday (this) morning, embark at Holyhead about seven the same evening, and reach the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix-park, Dublin, before midnight. On this occasion the journey will be strictly private—no loyal gatherings and greetings of her Majesty's subjects at the stations where the Royal train may stop are to be allowed. The London and North-Western Railway Company have prepared a magnificent carriage at a cost of over 3,000*l.*

Prince Alfred has arrived in England from America by the Arabia. He landed at Liverpool, and proceeded direct to Osborne.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia left Osborne for the Continent on Friday.

Friday last having been the anniversary of the birth of the late Duchess of Kent, her Majesty passed the day in retirement at Frogmore House, and visited the mausoleum in which the remains of her late lamented Royal Highness have lately been deposited. The Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice returned to Osborne in the evening.

Lord Palmerston has left town for Walmer Castle,

Kent, where he will remain some time. Lord Granville will leave London on Tuesday, in order to attend the Queen during her stay at the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phœnix-park, and during her Majesty's excursion to the Lakes of Killarney. The Duke of Somerset is in town. The other members of the Cabinet have quitted the metropolis.—*Observer.*

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury left town a few days since for Brocket Hall, the seat of Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

The Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper, have left town for Walmer Castle.

Law, Police, and Assize.

WATCH-STEALING.—In the course of the trial of a woman at the Middlesex Sessions for watch-stealing, it was stated that during her career of wickedness she had stolen upwards of 1,000 watches.

THE VIDIL CASE.—At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, the grand jury found a true bill against Baron de Vidil, on an indictment charging him with feloniously assaulting his son with intent to kill him. The young man was not called upon to give evidence before the grand jury. No day is yet fixed for the trial.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST IRISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—At the head police-office, Dublin, Hamilton Connelly and John M'Elwain, the former described as an officer of Engineers in the War Department, and the latter a builder, were charged with having conspired to defraud her Majesty's Secretary of State of sums of money to the extent of 100,000*l.* It appeared from the statement of the case for the prosecution that Mr. M'Elwain was the contractor over the Ordnance Department for the repairs of the barracks and other Ordnance stores in the Dublin district. Mr. Connelly was the chief clerk in the Ordnance Department in that country, and it had been discovered that frauds of a very serious character had been perpetrated in relation to the moneys of that department for several years past by the alleged connivance of the defendants. After some evidence, the case was adjourned for a week.

FALL DOWN A RAILWAY STAIRCASE.—Mrs. Davis, the widow of a naval officer, has brought an action, which was tried at the Croydon assizes, against the London and Brighton Railway Company, for injuries sustained by her falling down the staircase leading to the trains at the New-cross station. It was stated that a number of persons had fallen upon the staircase; that Mr. Moss, a solicitor, had recovered damages from the company for injuries he had sustained by falling down the same staircase; and that since the accident to the plaintiff it had been removed and a stone one put in its place. The injuries that were received by the plaintiff were of a very fearful character, her collar-bone and several ribs being broken, and the drum of one of her ears being also seriously injured. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 500*l.*

PARAFFIN OIL LAMPS.—An inquest was held, on Monday and Wednesday, on the body of Mr. Montmorency Durant Stokes, of Desborough-place, Harrow-road, who, together with his wife, was killed, on the night of the 26th ult., by the explosion of a paraffin oil lamp. The most important point in the inquiry was, whether the oil used in the lamp at the time of the explosion was supplied by the Paraffin Oil Company, or was only a dangerous substitute; and the Company were represented at the inquest with a view to deciding the question. The son of the deceased, Mr. M. B. Stokes, deposed that on the night of the accident he was pouring fresh oil into the lamp, when his mother accidentally dropped a lighted match into the oil already in the lamp. The result was an immediate explosion, shattering the lamp, and throwing the blazing oil over the room. The window-sash and curtains were burnt up, and the deceased and his wife received injuries which proved fatal to the latter on Thursday week and the former on Thursday. Dr. Odling, analytical chemist, showed by experiment that a sample of oil similar to that bought by the deceased at a shop in Margaret-terrace, Paddington-green, would explode when brought into contact with a lighted match. The inquiry was then adjourned till Wednesday, when Dr. Odling made some further experiments, showing that the oil left untouched in the can from which the lamp was being filled at the time of the explosion, would give off an explosive vapour at the ordinary temperature, and also would kindle into a sheet of flame at the contact of a lighted match, while that supplied by the company would only burn with a wick, and could not possibly explode. The former substance he denied to be paraffin oil at all; he thought it was a petroleum oil. Its gravity was only 794, whereas that of the company was 820. Mr. Woods, from whom the deceased had bought the oil, was then examined, and stated that though he had bought oil from the company since 1859 he had also been supplied largely from Lamb and Palmer's, and if the oil which exploded had been bought from him, it came from the latter. Mr. Horner, as the representative of Lamb and Palmer, however, said he was prepared to prove that they had never sent out oil of such low specific gravity as 794, but generally from 815 to 825. Mr. Johnson, who appeared for the Paraffin Oil Company, said that though the company were the patentees of paraffin oil, since it had got into general use other parties had introduced other oils, and called them paraffin, though some of them were decidedly dangerous. The company objected strongly to any oil being called paraffin but their own. The verdict was as follows: "That, on the 8th of August, Montmorency Durant Stokes did die from the mortal effects of burns and other injuries of divers parts of his body, occasioned by his having become burnt by an explosion of the vapour of a certain substance called paraffin oil, but which was not the paraffin oil sold by the Paraffin Light Company, and that the explosion aforesaid, and the death of the said Montmorency Durant Stokes, were caused accidentally and by misfortune."

Miscellaneous News.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE.—On Friday, at St. Helen's Police-court, Lancashire, a man named Thomas Dixon, of Ashcroft-street, in Parr, was charged with having attempted to murder his wife by striking her on the head with a hammer. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ANOTHER STREET RAILWAY.—On Thursday morning the tramway to Kennington-road was opened from Mount-street, Westminster-road, to Kennington-park. The trial was made by a car named The Army, which accomplished the whole distance without a single stoppage. The car will run to the foot of Westminster-bridge as soon as the rails are laid down.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. Pepper is about immediately to resume his popular scientific lectures at the Polytechnic, the directors of that favourite resort of those who like to blend instruction with entertainment having made arrangements with him for that purpose, and for the continuance of the classes for the study of chemistry.

A FATAL STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION occurred on Saturday in the saw-mill establishment at Newington. The explosion was one of immense force, blowing the roof and walls of the engine-house away. Unhappily, the man in attendance on the engine was killed, and his son, a little boy, who had just entered, was so horribly injured as also to expire shortly afterwards. Much damage besides was done.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern, which left Quebec on the 6th, arrived at Liverpool on Friday, but brought no news. Captain Kennedy, who commanded the Great Eastern this voyage, will not go in the vessel again, having merely consented, with the permission of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, to take charge of her for one voyage only. He will immediately rejoin his own vessel, the Etna.

FUNERAL OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM. — The funeral of the Bishop of Durham took place at a quarter to twelve on Friday morning, at Bishop Auckland. The coffin was borne by the Bishop's workmen. The pall bearers were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Carlisle, and other eminent ecclesiastics. The service was read by the rector of the parish. The chief mourners were the late bishop's sons, the Rev. Mr. Cheese, the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., brother to the bishop, and Sir G. C. Lewis, brother-in-law to the deceased. After the service the body was removed to a corner in the chapel, where a vault had been made to receive it.

POST OFFICE SALARIES.—A new and improved scale of salaries has just been adopted for *employés* of the General Post Office, of whose grievances we have heard so much. From the new scale the following statistical facts may be gleaned, namely:—"That there are at present employed in the 'minor branch' of the metropolitan Post Office service 550 sorters, 264 messengers and stampers, 1,310 letter-carriers (exclusive of auxiliaries), and 84 labourers. Total number of persons employed (with the above exclusion), 2,208.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—On Friday, upwards of sixty houses were vacated by their occupants, consisting of nearly 200 families of the poorer classes, in consequence of the houses which they inhabited in Collingwood-street, Roupell-street, Broadwall, Lambeth, and Gravel-lane, Southwark, being about to be pulled down for the construction of the Charing-cross Railway. The principal portion of those who have left their homes being weekly tenants of rooms, no provision has been made for the trouble and inconvenience they have been put to.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER BY A BOY.—Much excitement has been created at Birkenhead, by the committal of an extraordinary outrage by a boy. It seems that, on Friday evening two boys were at play on the sands in front of the house of Mr. Holland, a magistrate, residing near the magazine between New Brighton and Egremont, when a quarrel arose, and one of them pulled out a knife and thrust it into the neck of his playmate (a son of Mr. Holland's coachman). It is said death was almost instantaneous. The boy assassin is only about nine years old, and his victim is somewhat younger. The perpetrator of this outrage has been taken into custody.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The last evening representation this season at the Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, will take place on Friday, August 30th, at eight o'clock, and the last morning performance on Saturday, August 31st, at three o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry, owing to the great success of the present entertainment, will not visit the provinces this autumn, but will resume their London season on returning from a short continental tour, in October. Novelties of an interesting character, including several original ballads, will be introduced into the *Card Basket* and the *Two Rival Composers.*

MURDER IN WILTSHIRE.—On Sunday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, the wife of John Hill, game-keeper for Sir Francis Astley, at East Everley, Wilts, was found near the dogs' kennel, not far from her dwelling-house, with her throat cut; her neck and the lower portion of her face presenting marks of strangulation. The deceased's husband was absent from home, and she was found by a male relative, who obtained the assistance of a surgeon. At four o'clock the surgeon gave it as his opinion that the woman had been dead between two and three hours. Two men were seen going towards the house about dinner-time (one o'clock), and the police are on their track. Suspicion points to other parties somewhat connected with the deceased.

MARRYING THE WRONG MAN.—Recently a rather amusing episode occurred in the course of a marriage ceremony, celebrated in a neighbouring Presbyterian Church. A couple presented themselves for marriage. Preliminaries were gone through, and positions were taken—the "best man" inadvertently occupying the bridegroom's place. The marriage ceremony was commenced, and the all-important question was put to the "best man" in reference to his bride. A pause ensued. The blushing fair one and her intended looked horror-stricken, but the aforenamed personage, with an air of the utmost gravity, interposed with the observation, "Oh, it's not me, sir." It is needless to say that matters were adjusted, and the ceremony proceeded.—*Ballymena Observer.*

SHOCKING MURDER IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE. — We have to record another horrible murder—the murder of a mother by her son. The unnatural crime was perpetrated at a place called Fen Ditton, in Cambridgeshire, and the motive or passion which led to it was drawn from a dispute about property. The victim was sixty-nine years old, and her murderer was her eldest son. The actual circumstances of the crime seem to show that he was under the influence of the most savage fury, at the same time that the deed was deliberately planned. The murderer pounced upon his victim in the cellar of her own house, and in presence of two of her friends, and there and then beat her brains out. The two persons who were with her—her brother and a woman—were both attacked by the murderer, and the woman is not expected to survive. The assassin has not yet been apprehended.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The Government of New South Wales has appointed commissioners to visit England in order to promote the emigration of mechanics, agricultural labourers, and other persons to the colony. The commissioners, Mr. Henry Parkes and Mr. Dalley, formerly members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, are now on a visit to Birmingham, and Mr. Parkes will in the course of a few days deliver an address on "the advantages of the colony of New South Wales as a field for emigration." The object of the commissioners is to diffuse information in reference to the colony by public addresses, by the circulation of official publications, and by personal intercourse with gentlemen of influence in various parts of the country, especially in the agricultural districts and the great centres of manufacturing industry.

THE MISSING HULL STEAMER.—Information has at length been received respecting the fate of the splendid screw steamer, Z. C. Pearson, belonging to Z. C. Pearson, Esq., ex-mayor of Hull, and there is every reason to believe that she foundered at sea after a collision with a schooner on the 30th ult. between Bornholm and Gothland, in the Baltic. The following telegram has been received from Copenhagen:—"An English barque landed on Saturday, at Elsinore, the crew of the schooner Kotka, Captain Stormstein, of Wasa, which, on a voyage to Lubeck with tar, had on the 30th inst. been in collision with a three-masted green steamer, name unknown." The report adds, "The schooner sank, and the crew drifted for twenty-three hours on the cargo, and saw the crew of the steamer constantly throwing cargo overboard. The crew of the schooner were afterwards picked up by the above-mentioned barque. This perhaps refers to the Z. C. Pearson, of which nothing has been heard." No doubt is entertained in Hull that the steamer alluded to was the Z. C. Pearson, and as none of the crew have since been heard of, it is fully believed that Captain Illingworth, with his wife and servant, and a crew of twenty-five hands, besides several passengers, have perished, making a total of upwards of 100 lives sacrificed in the Baltic since October.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION.—The annual excursion of the *employés* of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, Imperial Works, Bromley-by-Bow, took place on Monday, August 5, when upwards of 500 persons in the employ of the firm, with eighty or ninety of their friends, were conveyed to Rosherville Gardens in the steamer Elfin, specially chartered by their generous employer. After inspecting the beautiful gardens and enjoying the various amusements afforded, a select party of guests, including the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Blackheath; the Rev. William Harding Bonner, of Trinity Chapel, Southwark; the Rev. Edward Matthews, celebrated as the "Father Dickson" of Mrs. Stowe's "Dred;" the Rev. T. M. Kinnaird (a coloured clergyman, of Hamilton, Canada West); George Thompson, Esq., late M.P. for the Tower Hamlets; Ebenezer Burr, Esq.; John Anderson, the fugitive slave, &c., and the principal gentlemen connected with the establishment, were entertained at dinner, at the Rosherville Hotel, by Harper Twelvetrees, Esq.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PORTSMOUTH.—Not alone are the new defences of Portsmouth being pushed forward with due rapidity, but the armament of the existing defences is being completed. Forty 100-pounder Armstrong guns are ordered to be forwarded to Portsmouth, to be placed on the salient points of

the sea face of its defences and the western approaches to Spithead.

Will of the late Duke of Bedford.—Probate of the will and two codicils of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G., were proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 31st of July by the executors: his son, the present Duke of Bedford; Lord Foley, Charles Romilly, Esq., and George Russell, Esq. The personalty was sworn under 600,000*l.* The will extends over 530 folios, and with the codicils bears date May 7, 1861, and are all attested by the same witnesses, being the Rev. S. F. Cumberlege, incumbent of Woburn, and R. Du Cane, Esq., of Gray's-inn. His grace's son, the present duke, in addition to the family estates, has bequeathed to him by his late father all the property not otherwise disposed of by will, and is appointed residuary legatee. With a view to increase the rent roll of the family estates, the late duke has further directed that the yearly sum of 5,000*l.* is to be set apart to accumulate for the period of twenty-one years. His grace has devised to his brother, Earl Russell, for life, the Irish estates left to the testator by the late Earl Ludlow, and, on the earl's decease, to descend to Earl Russell's eldest son and his issue; but is subject to annuities to the earl's daughters. His grace has also bequeathed to Earl Russell a life interest in 15,000*l.*, with power of disposition to his children; and to the Countess Russell is left a legacy of 1,000*l.*; and there are bequests to all the other members of his grace's family. The late duke has most munificently considered every person employed by him throughout his large establishment by granting handsome annuities and liberal legacies. There is also a legacy of 1,000*l.* given to the Bedford General Infirmary.

Literature.

Theological and Homiletical Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew. From the German of J. P. Lange, D.D., Professor of Divinity in Bonn; by the Rev. A. Edersheim, Ph.D. Vol. I. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

No work included in the "Foreign Theological Library" hitherto is likely to have a more extensive circulation, or a more cordial welcome amongst ministers and students, than the important commentary of Dr. Lange, of which the first instalment is now before us. It will, as the publishers anticipate, give to their third series a character such as Olshausen and Stier respectively gave to the two series already completed. It greatly differs from both those valuable works. It indicates its special purpose by the words "theological and homiletical." It is, in fact, a preacher's commentary: and regards the text and substance of Scripture from a pulpit point of view,—not merely explaining the language, unfolding the whole connexion and developing the thought, but following out each minute part of the subject, each accessory, and even each verbal hint, to such inferential, practical, and homiletical uses, as are suited to the popular and oral communication of religious knowledge. It does not itself take the form of the homily;—it is even farther from that than Stier, whose work became diffuse and repetitious in its later volumes through indulgence of the homiletical propensity: but it presents all the materials, in a crude and fragmentary form, which may be required for discourses on the text of Scripture. It is a book from which the honest and thoughtful preacher may derive fruitful suggestions, and sometimes draw the very substance of his instruction; but which he will find it necessary to work up after his own manner, and with his own object in view: or else a broken and confused view of Scripture is particularly likely to be the effect of his use and appropriation of these mingled materials. The book has its dangers; and to some men may be a real mischief. Those who consult it for the sake of easy preparation of sermons, and who use it dependently, or in a thievish spirit, will make a rare mess of it; for assuredly Lange, by pursuing his subject into every theological and practical nook and corner, and throwing down in each his knobs of thought, of every conceivable variety of material, will prove a seductive guide into bewilderment and incoherence to all careless or dishonest followers. A most pregnant book for a thoughtful and independent mind: but a weakening and burdening book for the unconscientious appropriator. Yet, we are afraid there is enough ministerial incompetency in the denominations generally, for it to be an irresistible temptation to some, to become unlicensed retailers of Lange's "Entire."

Lange prefaces his work with a General Introduction to the Holy Scriptures from the theological and homiletical point of view,—treating briefly, and so as but to indicate results, with references to works that may aid further study, the following topics:—History of Revelation, Sciences auxiliary to Exegetics, the Elements of Exegesis, the art and practice of Exposition and Bible Theology. Then follows a general and special introduction to the New Testament, containing a survey of its books, and a view of its unity and organic arrangement that, though but a suggestion, is interesting and valuable. A General Homiletical Introduction is added; and gives the reader the author's point of view and object in the work he is about to make acquaintance with. We may here remark that Dr. Lange's view of inspiration is such as will satisfy most orthodox divines. He attributes "all revelation" to the "direct spiritual influence upon the human mind of the personal and living God;" and while, "viewing the Bible in its individual parts and sections," he thinks it more accurate to say "the Word of God is *in* the Bible," than "the Bible *is* the Word of God itself;" yet, "regarding it in its entirety," he finds it "one great record, of which all the parts point to Christ, and proceed from Christ"—"the one and only Word of God." It is not inconsistent with this that he maintains that the Bible "as inspired, is a religious book, and not an astronomical, geological, or scientific book," and that "it has gradually progressed from the incompleteness of the Old, to the perfectness of the New Testament," while the Spirit "neither could nor would lead the writers to speak otherwise than in language conformable to the current popular ideas, and to the intellectual development of the period."

The plan of the work is novel. The text is divided into portions, either having something like completeness of subject, or presenting so much as may be conveniently treated in one section. To each of these portions of text is added the commentary, in three divisions—(1.) Critical and Exegetical Notes; (2.) Doctrinal Reflections; (3.) Homiletical Hints. The matter included under the first head is such as expositions of the higher order by modern scholars usually contain; but is given in a more condensed form than is the case with most of the Germans. The investigations are thorough, the learning real, and the judgment generally sound; but, of course, there are a hundred and one views of the chronology of the history, of the phenomena of the text, or of the details of its substantial contents, on which one might instantly fix for petty objection. But, while occasionally unsatisfactory, we have found Lange often deeper, clearer, and more precise in the determination of nice points of interpretation than either Bengel, Olshausen, or Stier. One of his great merits is the representation of the opinions of other writers, intelligibly and inadequately, without resort to that useless parade with which in some works a dozen or score of names are strung together, as supporting such and such a view on one side, and again a dozen on the other side, without the slightest attempt at discriminating the shades of difference between them, which are certain to be found on a careful examination, and which give all the interest to what they have said. When Lange has anything to adduce from another author, it is something definite, worth consideration, or, it may be, worth an argument or a refutation.

The term "Doctrinal Reflections" is but a loose description of the matter of the second division of the commentary. The word "doctrine" has a restricted sense in theology, which is something very different from its meaning here. These "doctrinal reflections" are, in fact, the teachings, implied truths, and lessons of the passage under consideration; and range from such matters as the significance of the Apostolic names, upwards, through spiritual meditations on such themes as the privilege of the presence of Christ, to the enunciation of theological propositions. The "Homiletical Hints," as we have intimated, cover afresh the whole ground of the critical notes and the doctrinal reflections; and contain suggestions of the latent principles, of the moral uses, and of the application to experience and life, of the facts and truths previously expounded. Neither of these sections could be usefully represented by a brief quotation: and we must be satisfied to say that they are rich in the fruits of insight, of much reading, and of profound reflection.

We have omitted to state that Dr. Lange prefixes to the commentary, an inquiry into the fundamental idea and arrangement of Matthew's Gospel. That idea is, he affirms, "Jesus Christ, fulfilling the Old Covenant, transforms the typical Theocracy into the everlasting kingdom of Heaven." He divides the Gospel into seven parts:—(1) Jesus comes into the world as the true Messiah of the Theocracy; he remains unknown to, and unrecognised by, the outward and secular Theocracy of His day: rejected and cast out by His own, He undertakes secretly His Messianic pilgrimage to Egypt; but is glorified and attested by God: ch. i.—iv. (2) Christ manifests Himself as the true Messiah, in continual conflict with the spurious notions entertained by the Jews concerning the Messiah, and proves Himself the promised Prophet, King, and Priest: ch. v.—xvi. 12. (3) Christ presents the future history of the kingdom of heaven, in opposition to the ancient world and the Theocracy: ch. xvi. 13—xx. 16. (4) Christ surrendering Himself for His people: xvi. 17—xxiv. 1. (5) Final and fullest manifestation of Christ as the Prophet; or, Discourses of the Lord concerning the "last things": xxiv. 2—xxv. 41. (6) Final and fullest manifestation of Jesus as the High Priest in His sufferings: xxvi. 1—xxvii. 66. (7) Christ in His full Kingly Glory: ch. xxviii. The details of this arrangement give great force to the general distribution; and the unity and purpose of the Gospel gain such illustration from it, as to impress one with a sort of epical completeness. Perhaps there is over-ingenuity and a little strain in this conception of Matthew's composition; but we are persuaded that far too low a view of the distinctive purpose and intellectual structure of the several Gospels prevails in general; and is fostered by the habit of piecing them one with another for the sake of harmony and continuous narration. Dr. Lange's view of the structure of Matthew's Gospel may usefully be compared with Mr. Westcott's, in his recent "Introduction to the Gospels."

No better guarantee of the faithfulness and expressiveness of this translation of Lange could be given, than the name of Dr. Edersheim on the title-page: and our own anticipations from him are in every respect fulfilled.

Lays of Lowly Life. By Ruth Wills. London: Simpkin and Co. Leicester: Winks and Son.

We invite our readers to enjoy with us a remarkable little volume; the interest of which is drawn not alone from its pleasant and heart-warm verses, but from the circumstances of its production, and the story of its author's life.

Many worthy things have been done in literature by working-*men*: and we have had peasant poets, especially, whose names can never be forgotten. But the *women* of the working-classes seem to be almost forbidden the pursuit of literature; partly by the circumstances of their domestic life, which never sees the cessation of its small cares and weary labours, and partly by the general absence of any such means of culture, after the years of girlhood are past, as exist in various forms for the benefit of working-men. But here is a working-woman also, who has found an education in a few books, and in fields and hedgerows; and who has used her leisure to such intellectual gain, that she writes English prose with charming ease, and verse more elegant than one in a few thousands of her more cultivated sisters would be found to produce. He who is "no respecter of persons" bestows his gifts without partiality; and the faithful ever find that "to him that hath shall be given."

"Ruth Wills" was born, she tells us, of "parents poor and illiterate; but of that illustrious band who are 'rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven.'" They sought to bring "up their children in honest and industrious habits, and to instil into their minds sentiments of piety and virtue." Ruth was early sent to a dame's school; and has vague remembrances of indocility and sundry floggings; the occasions being such as pointed with shadowy finger to the future character, and to the performance of other than merely manual tasks—"sharp contests about the *pronunciation of words*." At five years old she entered Bond-street Sunday-school, Leicester; and refers to it as the source of more intellectual and spiritual benefits than she has anywhere else derived. At seven she lost her father; a man of piety, who, having served in the army in Madras for eleven years, had store of tales "of tiger-haunted jungles, of luxuriant vegetation, and of glowing tropical skies," which took strong hold of the imagination of the child to whom he recited them. The father's death compelled the mother to go out to work to obtain a livelihood for her children; and they, on her leaving home every morning, were set their task of "seaming hose," that they might learn to earn something for themselves. But of the story of the next few years, the author shall speak for herself:—

"When I was between eight and nine years of age, I was considered quite old enough to be sent out too, and a place was obtained for me accordingly, where I was employed in various kinds of warehouse work, and for eighteenpence per week I had to labour from seven in the morning until eight or nine at night; I was however allowed one hour in the week, as a great favour, to attend a writing class held at our Sunday school. After some time I left this place to go to another, where I was promised better wages, but I had to work more hours still, and was treated altogether so hardly and so harshly that I do not love to think of it. It was—

'Work, work, work,
From weary chime to chime;
And work, work, work,
As prisoners work for crime.'

It was well that this period did not last long, or its influence would have gone far towards counteracting all the good I had received from other sources. But a better time was at hand,—work grew scarce, and what might, in some respects, be considered a calamity, became to me a positive blessing. It was then that I first learned to love nature, or rather it was then that my love of nature first had an opportunity of developing itself. Mother had no employment for us at home, and when there was no work there was no food, so she gave us all she could—*liberty*—sending us out of her way in the morning with a basket, with an injunction to bring it home again filled with firewood; then, with the bright summer day before us, we would set off for the fields round Leicester, and if it kept fine, stay out until the evening. Very pleasant to look back upon are the hours I then spent in making the acquaintance of bird and flower and tree. We made necklaces of daisies, and trimmed our bonnets with wild roses and blackberry blossoms, and if we were hungry, we ate the tender shoots of the hawthorn and the honeyed

petals of the red clover flower. I do not mean that we went entirely without food at this time, but as mother made it a rule never to run into debt, our supply was both scanty and uncertain, though few people guessed anything about it. 'Brightest things are fleetest,' so sings the poet, and so it turned out with me; the 'blessed time' did not last long. When I was eleven years of age, mother had the good fortune to get me into the warehouse where I am still employed; and now no more delightful wanderings, no more pleasant experience of the '*dolcé far niente*'—henceforward it must be work, woman's work, dreary and monotonous sometimes, yet pleasant withal, as it rewarded me with the proud consciousness that I was not only able to eat my daily bread, but to earn it.

"I must now speak of the Sunday-school, where I was still a constant attendant, taking considerable interest in its lessons, and warmly attached to my teacher—a lady whose entire devotedness to her class I have never seen equalled. It was a red letter day in my calendar when our library was opened. I had always been fond of reading, and eagerly devoured every book that came in my way, especially stories of wild adventure and fairy tales; but my appetite was now to be ministered to by more wholesome fare, and I read delightedly some old volumes of the 'Youth's Magazine,' with its charming essays by Jane Taylor.

"But better still was coming. I think I was about fourteen when a lady, now, alas! no more, lent me Milton's Paradise Lost, which I had long desired to see. The reading of it was to me the opening up of a mine of rich treasure; it was the discovery of a new world—a world of beauty and brightness of which I had before no idea."

We gather that the author's first attempts at verse were made when she was about fifteen; and when one of her pieces obtained a place in the "Children's Magazine," great was her joy. Since then, through a monotonous life, "books alone have given her the society of the wise and good;" and the exercise of her faculty of verse-writing has "afforded her the purest enjoyment." We may well be forgiven if, in such a case, we sometimes forget the critic's office, and rather offer words of friendly greeting and sympathetic regard to one who has been true to her own nature, and has breathed into a "lowly life" a spirit of true loftiness and of gentle grace, which, in its thoughtfulness, and geniality, and pious feeling, is much more precious than the mere "taste and refinement" of the circles which socially are reckoned above her own.

We do not know of what age Ruth Wills may be at present; a point which would go far to decide whether these poems are to be received as promise or as performance. Whether the best she *can* do, or only the best she has *done*, we will not tell her that she has great poetical genius, and all that sort of thing. We think that the tendency to verse may be owing as much to the influence of her favourite books, and to the natural yearning of a somewhat solitary and self-contained life to utter itself in song, when no fit utterance can be found in the common scenes of duty and association, as to some native strength of poetic capability. True, she is distinctly individual in the spirit of her verse; there is no mere imitation: but there is something in subject, thought, and language, that is seemingly the reflection of the habits of others, rather than an original and inspired utterance. There is no great play of fancy,—no brilliant perfectness of single images,—and but little of that instinct, which is the essential characteristic of poetic capacity, to *think in symbols*, rather than to adorn thought with imaginative illustrations. But we are as unfeignedly surprised at the variety and richness of the intellectual materials of these poems, as we are delighted with their cheerful, loving, trustful spirit. The choiceness of expression is remarkable. The melody of the verse is always free and pleasant, and is sometimes very perfect. It is certain that, in the absence of ordinary culture, so much truth in thought, refinement of feeling, and elegance of manner, could not possibly have been attained, had there not been a more lively susceptibility, and a larger share of the true poetic temperament, than is often to be found even in women of an intellectual and spiritual type. We have a few poetesses crowned among the poets of all time: but few women not of that crowned group have written simple and unambitious verse more worthy of admiration than this.

We will extract a little poem, on the correspondence of the aspects of nature to the moods of human feeling; which we think will be enjoyed by all its readers, and, in the light of its author's personal story, will be considered a remarkable composition, both as to its range of thought and its musical expression.

"WITHOUT AND WITHIN.

"'I hae been happy thinkin.'—Burns.

"Is it that some sweet spirit fills all space
And links all outward forms by subtlest ties
To human consciousness? that nature's face
Is aye so eloquent with sympathies?

"Or is it man's deep soul which doth inform
With its own music cold material things?
Endows them with emotions rich and warm,
And o'er them glory as a mantle flings?

I cannot tell; but this full well I know,
That every mood of mine finds response meet;
E'en as the wind-harp, when soft breezes blow,
Answers in softest music sad or sweet.

"When Hope is singing, bird-like, at my heart,
When Joy enfolds me with fair wreathing arms,
What golden sunbeams through the clear skies dart!
How smiles the landscape with surpassing charms!

"The brooklet babbles with melodious tongue,
The tree-tops thrill with joy, from every bower
Outgush the matchless symphonies of song,
And Glory rests upon each common flower.

"But sad thoughts come, the pensive mood prevails;
I mourn some dear joy dead, some sweet hope flown;
And now, like requiems, sigh the summer gales—
'Tis music still, but oh, the altered tone!

"The rose tints fade, the golden turn to gloom,
Heaven's lucent azure saddens into grey,
Stars lack their sparkle, summer flowers their bloom;
How lustreless the night! how dim the day!

"Sweet Nature, love of thee I ever deem
A precious boon by the good Father sent,
To be to my lone path a cheering beam,
A fount of pure delights for aye unspent.

"Still be my friend, still let me hold with thee
Blest interchange of thought, communings sweet;
Still let me in thy varied beauties see
Types of a world with fairer scenes replete."

We will also take a portion of the poem entitled "Night and Home";—in which a healthy spirit of content and independence is breathed.

"Home, my home! what there awaits me? What
sweet charm attracts me there?
No silver-floating lamp-light, and no velvet-cushioned
chair;
No garniture artistic, no sculptured marble's gleam,
No harp for minstrel fingers, no painter's pictured
dream;
No crimson-curtained parlour, where the lights and
shadows play
Like glory in the forest aisles when fades the summer
day.

"And yet it hath a beauty, an enchantment all its own;
There is quiet at its fireside, to some grander homes
unknown;
There's the glow of English comfort in its pleasant
hearth-light's shine,
And the joy of English freedom in this humble home
of mine.
Nor lacks it all refining grace while books diffuse a
charm,
Which gilds its simple homeliness like sunshine rich
and warm.

"Here, while storms without are raging, in this sheltering
nook of ours,
We can range the realms of fancy, pluck from fairy
lands the flowers;
We can fire in proud indignance with the patriot's
noble rage,
Or thrill with sweet emotion o'er the poet's dearer
page;
And while such delights we number with the treasures
of our store,
Who shall dare presume to pity? Who shall say that
we are poor?"

Like the productions of all young and partially cultivated writers, these verses almost all have the personal element very strongly present. There is always a danger of such pouring-out of personal feeling and experience becoming diseased self-absorption: from which we trust our author may be saved by a cheerful temper, and a religious sense of duty. Such themes as Lady Jane Grey at Bradgate might be usefully selected for more careful and elaborate treatment than is attempted in the "Past and Present" of this volume. We shall add a few stanzas on an old theme, with very familiar imagery, but very fresh and sincere in feeling, and fitted to recommend the writer to our best sympathies.

"THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

"In a frail bark upon a treacherous sea,
Beneath a sky of changing gloom and shine,
I'm sailing ever on unrestingly,
Bound for a land afar, a coast divine.

"Now sings the fresh breeze in the swelling sail,
And the clear waters mirror skies and sun;
My boat bounds buoyantly before the gale,
Fearless and brave its venturous way to run.

"In the far distance, where the sea and sky
Blend lovingly, and love's own purple wear,
The shores my bark is bound for calmly lie,
All vaguely beautiful and dimly fair.

"Anon, the heavens grow dark, the wild winds rave,
O'er my poor skiff the rough sea-billows roll,
From the dread deeps I cry, 'Oh! who shall save?
Where may I look for comfort to my soul?'

"'Peace' says the Master, and the tumult wild
Mellows to mildest music at the word;
The ocean yields submissive as a child,
And its tempestuous billows own their Lord.

"And Oh! the sweet surprise! the shores which lay
All undiscernible in haze afar
Now near and brighten like the golden Day,
When down she steps from Morning's misty car.

"I see the slopes with deathless verdure crowned,
The glory-laden skies that need no sun;
I hear sweet echoes of divinest sound,
And airs celestial waft my vessel on.

"Hail, land of my desire! fair country, hail!
Sweet splendour, fade not! lovely vision, stay!
With thee in sight, though rudest storms assail,
My spirit never more shall feel dismay."

We observe that one piece is said to be translated from Lamartine: and that there is a French motto on the title-page. We hope the author has herself acquired the French language; and that she is not indebted to some interposing hand for these items. She might have told us that in her autobiography. One is naturally anxious to know that a work issued, like this, as the *bona fide* production of one in lowly life, owes none of its finish to some mistaken interference by which its author's actual performance is polished up into something else, and its native features destroyed.

We hope our hearty commendations may give this little volume entrance into many, many homes, both the lowly and the enriched and adorned: it will bring purity and brightness to all the hearts that entertain it.

The Beatitudes. By J. S. Monsell, LL.D. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn.

These sermons on the Beatitudes were preached at Torquay, during last Lent. The theme was given to the preacher by his dying child, who asked that they might be written, and that she might hear them before they were preached. It was no wonder that an unusual depth and tenderness passed into the preaching; or that the discourses bore a special blessing to those who heard them. Dr. Monsell was entreated by the congregation, and by the venerable Bishop of Jamaica, who had been one of his auditors, to give them publicity, in hope that "their influence might be extended to the healing, by Divine grace, of many a wounded heart, and the revival of many a drooping spirit among distant members of the Christian fold." We rejoice that he has complied with this request. As an exposition of the first portion of the Sermon on the Mount, and as a thoughtful, earnest-hearted, and moving delineation of the formation of the Christian character in the fulness and beauty of holiness, it deserved that this series of sermons should be made accessible for the awakening, instruction, and comfort of others than those who were so deeply touched by them when delivered by the living voice. They bring home the essence of Christ's teaching very powerfully yet soothingly to the heart; and can hardly be read by the sincere and devout without supplying help to do the duties, and calm strength to bear the burdens, and pure feeling to enjoy the blessings, that mingle in the daily life. They are not only clear and far-seeing in the exposition of the Lord's inexhaustible words; but also overflow with that wise and tender feeling which only large experience of sorrow, submission, obedience, and rest, can bring to the filling of the soul's empty vessels, and to the baptism of its purposes and acts. A few words occasionally remind us that we are listening to a teacher from whom we are ecclesiastically separated; but one who is only anxious to make us all the true and humble followers of Christ, and to nourish in us a religion of "that real, earnest, fervent, distinctive kind, which stands out from, and witnesses against, the corruption, and coldness, and sinfulness of man."

Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, May, 1861. By Charles John Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster; late Head Master of Harrow School, &c. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

Our admiration for Dr. Vaughan as a preacher is known to our readers by the notices given to the previous volumes of his discourses. These four sermons have his best characteristics. The first, preached on Ascension Day, is a beautiful piece of Scripture-exposition on "The Two Departures of Christ, and the Three Returns." The second, on "Suspense," deals with the causes and dangers of a state of mental suspense as to the essentials of faith; and contains wise and heart-reaching counsel, which some, especially those engaged in the pursuit of secular knowledge, may just now find to be serviceable to religious decision and steadfastness. Another sermon on "The Seven Spirits of God," sets forth ordinary "gifts" as endowments of the Spirit, to be kindled into "graces," and to be exercised day by day as in the Divine presence. The last discourse, on "The Choice of Professions," powerfully and solemnly insists on the responsibility attaching to the adoption of any calling or employment; demanding that no man shall let himself *drift into a profession*, without much serious reflection and great searchings of heart; but that the occupation in which a man's whole being is to be used and spent shall be determined and entered upon in the spirit of the question, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" This is perhaps the discourse best fitted to make a deep and lasting impression on a young man's mind: and it would be occasion for rejoicing that all the youths in our public schools. and the students in our colleges and universities, should hear these simple, earnest, pungent words of wisdom.

Two topics of the day are touched in passing:—present controversies,—with the expression of a desire that some new Butler might arise, to "furnish a whole century that comes after with unanswerable reasons for believing;" and the inculcation of the importance of special training in theology, and in the work of the ministry,—with some just remarks on the inducements which operate so generally in drawing off a large proportion of young men of distinguished talent from the ministerial service of the Church. We commend these discourses to our students and young men of culture, as of quite as intimate concernment to ourselves, as to the members of the Church or the University to which they directly appeal.

Gleanings.

The "Rebellion Record" is the title of a new American paper devoted to war news.

A monument to Bishop Hooper is to be laid by the Mayor of Gloucester, in that city, on the 30th instant.

The Birmingham Town Council have granted a site for the erection of a statue to the late Joseph Sturge.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Edward Coey, Mayor of Belfast.

A Jew-girl was discharged in the Insolvent Court on Thursday, upon sureties, who described herself an "enameller of ladies' faces."

Messrs. Williams and Norgate will, in future,

publish the "Journal of Sacred Literature," which will be edited by the Rev. B. Harris Cowper.

Messrs. Longman have in the press "A Narrative of the China Campaign in 1860, and of a Short Residence among the Rebel Forces at Nankin," by Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley.

The ceremony of dedicating to public use a recreation-ground and drinking-fountain for the town of Reading took place on Saturday in the presence of a large assembly.

According to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, the Great Eastern will go back to Canada, and with more troops. It is said to be the intention of Government to purchase the vessel ultimately.

A sum of nearly 4,000*l.* has been subscribed towards a testimonial in recognition of the public services and character of Sir James Outram. The accounts are to be closed forthwith, and the form of memorial finally decided upon.

Lord Campbell has left all his manuscripts and literary papers to his daughter, which she is at liberty to publish for her sole benefit, in consideration of the constant and faithful assistance to him in his literary labours.

Red-tapeism exists to a much larger extent in this republic than is generally supposed, and if there be no aristocracy of rank blighting the people with its "cold shade," yet is there an aristocracy of political position, which the most determined president or minister finds it difficult to counteract.—*Letter from Washington in the Star.*

Arsenic in the Colouring of Pipes.—A few days ago I bought of a chemist what is called a meerschaum-coloured pipe—a pipe made of common clay, and treated with arsenic to improve its appearance. The chemist was careful to inform me that the lips were not to be allowed to touch the pipe, but that it was to be used with an India-rubber mouthpiece. A medical student, who happened to be visiting me, when he saw me with it at home, suggested that I should not use it, for, he said, "All our fellows have suffered from them. They have been attacked with sore throats and the other symptoms of arsenic taken into the system."—*Letter in the Times.*

Some months ago we announced that the Rev. Charles Hodgson, rector of Barton-le-Street, had offered four prizes, for essays on "The Best Means of Infusing a Missionary Spirit into the Education of the Young." The adjudication has been made by the Revs. W. W. Champneys, M.A., C. R. Alford, M.A., and J. Gabb, B.A. The first prize of 50*l.* was awarded to the Rev. John Stock, of Devonport. A volume containing the best three essays is in the press, and will shortly be published by Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row, at a price which will bring it within the reach of those for whose benefit the scheme was designed and carried out—viz., "Our Sunday-school Teachers."

View from the Summit of Monte Rosa.—The summit of this extremely difficult mountain was reached on the 10th inst. by a party of seven travellers and nine guides, under the most brilliant weather and with the most complete success. One of the climbers thus describes the view:—

The needle-pointed Finster Aarhorn; the Jungfrau, and every highest peak of the great Bernese Oberland; the Aletch Horn, the wild Strubel, and group about the Gemmi; the Velan, Mont Blanc from the distance somewhat dingier than his brethren, and with a decided tint of French white; Le Grand Paradis, and the edge of the vast Glacier de Ruitor; peaks unknown, stretching south and west, till lost in the vapoury heat of southern mist that floats over Turin and the Superga, where Cavour ought to be lying, and hangs heavily still eastward over Milan and the thousand statues of its Duomo. Maggiore we could see in its southern reach; and valley after valley, each with its silver stream hurrying to the south; Como in its western limb, and Bellagio the golden. The mountain-tops north-west of Venice we could see, and Venice we could fancy; and the peaks north of the Valtellina, and those that we thought must separate the Stelvio from the Splugen. But, though the sun was hot and the sky without a cloud, the wind was keen from the north-west and the evaporation great, so that neither Maud without nor Macon within could enable one to stay there more than half-an-hour. The thermometer stood at 4·6 deg. (Reaumur) when held up to sun and wind, and with wetted lint round it went down to 3 deg. One of Lerebour's aneroid barometers fell to 43·20; here, at the Riffel, it stands at 56, and in London might be 76. The thermometer placed at the top by the Alpine Club seems to have lost all power of indicating the minimum temperature, by discoloration doubtless of the indicating fluid, owing to exposure at such a height. No hole or leak was perceptible. At 10.40 we took a last look at the grandest of views, and, spending rather more than an hour in halts, reached the Riffel Hotel at 3.15. The philosopher of the party brought away with him three bottles of air from the top for microscopical examination; and we all brought away a sense of intense pleasure, unchecked by any accident or any ill effect.

Obituary.

THE LATE REV. HENRY TOWNLEY.

(From the Patriot.)

He was born at Great Ealing, in October, 1784, of a good family, whose genealogy, it is said, can be traced to the Norman Conquest. His ancestors were long known as the Townleys, of Townley, in Lancashire. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. James Townley, M.A., a great wit of the last century, and an intimate friend of Garrick. His father was James Townley, Esq., an eminent proctor in Doctors' Commons, whose wealth, which was considerable, was chiefly invested in building operations in Ramsgate, where, with his wife, he lived in great gaiety.

Henry Townley was admitted a proctor in Doctors' Commons in 1806, and practised for several years. He imbibed infidel opinions, and associated largely with infidel friends; but a threatening of pulmonary disease in the year 1810 awakened his religious solicitudes, and led him to a more serious study of the evidences of Christianity, which resulted in his conversion. With characteristic enthusiasm he devoted himself to the Saviour; he assailed the infidelity of his brother Charles, and led him to the Cross. The conversion of the two brothers led to the conversion of their mother, who invited her gay friends to Townley House to hear her son Henry expound the Scriptures. She became a member of the church at Ramsgate, under the pastoral care of the Rev. George Townshend, and in her eighty-sixth year she laid the foundation-stone of the new chapel at Ramsgate, in which the Rev. J. H. Bevis now ministers.

Mr. Henry Townley had decided to consecrate his life to missionary work; he therefore entered Hoxton Academy in 1812. After a course of theological study, although invited to settle in Ireland, and to become the pastor of Paddington Chapel, he chose Calcutta as the sphere of his labour.

He sailed for Calcutta in April, 1816; but after six years he was compelled to return to England, through the failure of his health. While in Calcutta, he built Union Chapel, and diffused such an influence around him, that his name is canonised in India to this day.

He then spent five years in travelling through England for the Missionary Society, and to the day of his death missionary work was the greatest enthusiasm of his heart and life. He then became pastor of the church in White's-row, Spitalfields, then nearly extinct; the congregation rapidly increased from 30 or 40 to 400; and on the expiration of the lease, after worshipping for a short time in Berry-street, where Dr. Watts often preached, set about the building of Bishopsgate Chapel, which was completed very largely by his own personal liberality. After twenty-two years of devoted labour, he retired from the pastorate, in which he was succeeded by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, who had been for a short time associated with him as co-pastor, when a testimonial was presented to him by the church and congregation, consisting of Baxter's "Hexapla," Baxter's large Polyglot Bible, &c., and a silver salver. He has since spent his life in unwearying evangelising efforts, wherever a possibility of usefulness presented itself. He became a member of the church worshipping in Union Chapel, Islington, with which he communed and laboured until his death, and in which his holy presence and influence, his love and meekness and liberality, will long be remembered with grateful affection by both minister and people.

In 1852, when Secularism, as represented by Mr. Holyoake, was engaging a good deal of public attention, and was supposed to be spreading amongst the working classes, Mr. Townley determined to meet Mr. Holyoake in public discussion of the question, "Is there sufficient proof of the existence of a God?" which Mr. Townley affirmed, and Mr. Holyoake denied. The discussion continued two nights in the Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, and in the course of it Mr. Townley's metaphysical acuteness and practical godliness made him on such a question much more than a match for his antagonist, while his Christian courtesy won his hearty acknowledgments.

Mr. Townley did not enter upon this controversy as a theological athlete, but as a Christian philanthropist. He knew above most men the practical value of his own religious faith, and, in the spirit of his Master, he yearned that the champion of Atheism should know it too. No man could be less of a mere polemic—a yearning, pitying love breathes in every sentence. If Mr. Holyoake or any of his disciples should read these lines, may it not be worth their while to ponder at any rate the *practical* difference between Mr. Townley's creed and theirs,—the practical value of a religious belief, which made his life so consecrated and holy, and his death so joyful? "Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die." After a protracted and painful illness, Mr. Townley, in his seventy-seventh year, peacefully fell asleep on Friday morning, August 9, and throughout his long illness no one could enter his chamber without feeling that it was indeed "the gate of heaven."

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning in Highgate Cemetery in the presence of a great concourse of people. The procession, which left Highbury-place about half-past ten o'clock, consisted of nine funeral carriages, in which were the friends of the deceased, a deputation from the London Missionary Society, the deacons of Union Chapel and of Bishopsgate Chapel; a large number of private carriages also followed. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Henry Allon—Mr. Townley's pastor—the first part of it in the Rev. J. Viney's Chapel, when, after singing the hymn, "Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims," and reading of suitable portions of Scripture and prayer, the Rev. A. Raleigh delivered a most appropriate and beautiful address. At the grave, parts of the impressive funeral service of the Church of England were read, after which the Rev. J. Viney addressed a few earnest words to the spectators, and concluded the service with prayer.

The Rev. Thomas Binney, referring to the solemn event on Sunday morning, at the close of his sermon said:—

Our friend, the Rev. Henry Townley, sleepeth. He had been for some years laid aside from the ministry, and many of our younger people did not know him. But those of us whose recollections and associations go back some ten years or more, know him well. I called upon him a few weeks ago, hearing that he was not long to be with us. I found him lying upon a bed of acute suffering. He was quite certain he should never rise, and that very soon he should be taken away. I looked at him as he was lying there, and he said:—"The doctor tells me that I may live perhaps two months, but he thinks that perhaps in less than two months I may die." He added, "I can hardly believe it; it fills me with joy. O! to die in less than two months, and to see Him, and to be with Him in the presence of His glory—I can hardly believe it!" That is the way in which he received the sentence of death from the lips of the medical man. To him it was joy and blessing. He could hardly believe the good news. And now, in less than two months, just about one—a little more—the prophecy has been fulfilled. Our friend and brother has fallen asleep, and I doubt not as an under shepherd he has received, from the Chief Shepherd and Bishop of Souls, the "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWES.—August 10, at Grey Friars' House, Reading the wife of Charles J. Andrewes, Esq., of a son.

YOUNG.—August 14, at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILES — ELPHINSTONE. — August 7, at Regent's-park Chapel, by the Rev. Eustace Giles, father of the bridegroom, the Rev. William Leese Giles, of Dublin, to Helen, eldest daughter of John Elphinstone, of Regent-street, London.

RHODES — RHODES.—August 13, at Eastbrook Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. Clulow, assisted by the Rev. J. Jones, the Rev. John Rhodes, Wesleyan minister, Swinton, Lancashire, to Martha, fifth daughter of the late Mr. James Rhodes, of Bradford.

FOX—EARLE.—August 13, at the New Baptist Chapel, Devizes, by the Rev. S. S. Pugh, Mr. R. P. Fox, of South Shields, to Frances Penstone, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Harry Earle, of the former place.

THWAITES—CARRINGTON.—August 13, at the Surrey Tabernacle, by the Rev. James Wells, John Thwaites, Esq., of Richmond-road, Putney, to Eliza, widow of the late B. Carrington, Esq., M.D.

THOMPSON—DEED.—August 14, at Park Chapel, Camden-town, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Henry, youngest son of Peter Thompson, Esq., of Brook House, Great Bentley, Essex, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of John S. Deed, Esq., 20, Queen's-road West, Regent's-park.

QUARMBY—ROBINSON.—August 14, at the Independent Chapel, Delph, by the Rev. A. F. Shawyer, Mr. Joseph Lockwood Quarmby, of Lees, to Miss Sarah Robinson, of Lawtonfold, Saddleworth.

MACAULAY—NEDHAM.—August 15, at the St Margaret's, Leicester, by the Rev. W. Rayson, the Rev. J. H. Macaulay, incumbent of St. John's, Highbridge, Somerset, to Agnes Susan, daughter of the late J. Nedham, Esq., of Leicester.

WHITEHEAD-SMITH.—August 15, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., James, eldest son of John Whitehead, Esq., Kingston-terrace, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Wales Smith, all of Leeds.

WILSON—PYE-SMITH.—August 15, at the Nether Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. T. M. Herbert, M.A., John Wycliffe, youngest son of William Wilson, Esq., Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, to Sarah Ruth, eldest daughter of J. W. Pye-Smith, Esq., Sheffield.

MABBS—TAPLEY.—August 15, at Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, the Rev. Goodeve Mabbs, missionary to India, to Lizzie, only daughter of Mr. Tapley, of Charles-street, Leicester.

PAYNE—BAILEY.—August 15, at the Congregational Chapel, Crewe, by the Rev. T. Davison, Mr. Frederick Payne, of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Bailey, of Burton-on-Trent.

HUDSON—POOLE.—August 19, at Lendal Chapel, York, by the Rev. A. B. Attenborough, Robert Hudson, of Haxby, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Poole, of York.

DEATHS.

BEARCROFT.—August 2, the Rev. George Bearcroft, of Leigh Sinton, aged seventy-eight.

KENT.—August 12, at Peckham, Surrey, aged ninety, Mrs. Kent, the beloved mother of the Rev. Philip Kent, one of the District Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

PEASE.—August 12, at Southsea-villas, Middlesborough-on-Tees, Yorkshire, Louisa, wife of Joseph Beaumont Pease.

ATKINSON.—August 13, at Lower Walmer, Kent, Thomas Witlam Atkinson, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., aged sixty-two, for many years travelling in Central Asia, and author of "Travels in Siberia and on the Amoor."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The *minimum* rate of discount at the Bank of England was reduced on Thursday from five per cent. to four and-a-half per cent. According to the weekly return the stock of bullion held by the Bank is now 12,647,658*l.*, being 287,213*l.* more than last week; and the circulation is 20,829,296*l.* Little effect was produced in the stock markets, but the favourable impression previously existing was confirmed. The funds, after rising ¼ per cent., relapsed to the previous day's quotations.

The Money Market, influenced by the fine harvest weather and the influx of gold continues firm, but little business is doing. Consols are 90⅜ 90½ for Money, and 91 91⅛ for Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 90⅜ 90½. Long Annuities, 15⅜ 15 15-16. Exchequer Bills, March 13s. to 10s. dis.; do. June 4s. dis. to par. Bank Stock is 232 to 234. India Five per Cent. Loan, 101⅛ 101⅜; ditto, New Loan Scrip, 102⅛; and ditto, Five per Cent. Enfaced Paper, 94⅛.

The demand for discount accommodation continues very moderate, and as the supplies of money are extensive, the rates will show a downward tendency. At present, however, very little business is transacted under four and-a-half per cent., although exceptional transactions in short-dated paper are recorded at an ⅛th per cent. lower.

The Marco Polo has arrived from Melbourne with 26,280*l.*

Foreign Securities show continued firmness, and the

dealings are to a fair extent. Turkish Six per Cents. are 78¼ 78⅝; ditto, 1858, 69¼ 70; ditto 100*l.* Bonds, 71.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been extensive, and prices have shown a further decided improvement. Eastern Counties have advanced to 51½ 53. Caledonians to 101½ 101⅝. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 109½ 109⅝. London and Brighton to 115. London, Chatham, and Dover, to 49 and 49¼. North Westerns to 92⅝ 92⅞. Midlands to 126¼. North British to 62¼; and North Eastern, Berwick, to 103⅛ 103⅞. Great Northerns, however, declined to 107. The Foreign lines have been dull, and at almost nominal values. Eastern of France realise 23; and San Paulo, 2⅜. In the Colonial undertakings prices have also tended upwards. Grand Trunk of Canada realise 20⅜. Great Western of Canada, 10⅛. East Indian, 101½ 102; and Great Indian Peninsula, 98¼ 98⅝.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have shown little change of importance. London Chartered of Australia realise 23½. London Joint Stock, 31. Crystal Palace Stock, 32 to 32¼; and Madras Irrigation, 2⅜ 2½.

The Gazette.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 14.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,391,980	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion	11,741,980
		Silver Bullion	—
	£26,391,980		£26,391,980

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,000,800
Rest	3,528,377	Other Securities ..	17,632,471
Public Deposits	3,926,955	Notes	6,288,460
Other Deposits	12,092,801	Gold & Silver Coin	905,678
Seven Day and other Bills	725,776		
	£34,827,409		£34,827,409

Aug. 15, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, August 16, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

SPARK, E. H., Great Coram-street, Russell-square, wholesale jeweller, August 29, September 24.

TERRY, D., Dover, smith, September 2, October 1.

WILD, J. C. B., St. Mary-axe, licensed victualler, August 28, September 18.

HOPE, H. A., West Smithfield, and Oxford-road, Downham-road, Islington, hay salesman, August 26, September 18.

EPPS, W. J., Maidstone, nurseryman, August 28, September 18.

ELFORD, J. E., Cumberland-place, Bayswater, grocer, August 26, September 18.

SIMONS, E., Newgate-street and Birmingham, lamp dealer, August 27, September 11.

GRIFFITHS, R., Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, innkeeper, August 27, September 24.

HAMERTON, J., Shibden, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer, August 30, September 20.

WEAILL, E., Liverpool, broker, August 26, September 16.

BRITTAIN, C., Bevington, Cheshire, builder, August 26, September 16.

MILHENCH, J., WROE, T., TAYLOR, B., and HOPKIN, J., Oldham, cotton spinners, September 3, October 15.

SCRIVENER, G., Wigan, provision dealer, August 26, September 17.

BELL, T., and WISEMAN, J., Sunderland, grocers, August 23, October 4.

Tuesday, August 20, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

RENDALL, J., Byfleet, Surrey, victualler, September 4 and 25

BATCHELOR, W. H., Leatherhead, Surrey, builder, August 31, September 18.

TALEEN, J. A., Fenchurch-street, City, ship broker, August 31, September 18.

WAKEHAM, H., Bread-street, City, lace warehouseman, August 29, September 24.

CHAPMAN, J., and GRANGER, G., Oldbury, Worcestershire, ironmasters, September 13, October 4.

WEBB, C., Drury-lane, general salesman, September 4 and 25.

FAWKNER, W., Kidderminster, victualler, September and 30.

HARRISON, W., Barnsley, tailor, September 2 and 27.

GARRETT, J. W., Liverpool, corn merchant, September 4 and 24.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. James, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of six stamps to pay expenses. Address, Oliver P. Brown, 5, King-street, Covent-garden, London, late of Cecil-street.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—PRECAUTIONS.—It often happens that a sickly person fails in obtaining a cure, though the malady is perfectly remediable by medicine. This arises frequently from misunderstandings as to the dose, or its repetition. Such errors cannot occur to those using Holloway's medicaments, as full printed directions envelop every packet, that the invalid may frequently refresh the memory. By their guidance progress towards the relief or cure of the malady advances without doubt or drawback. Holloway's simple directions are intelligible to all; a little attention alone is required. There is nothing dangerous or disagreeable in the composition of either the Ointment or the Pills. They act harmoniously together, and in all diseases exercise the most soothing and wholesome action.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, Aug. 19.

The weather with us during the past week has been exceedingly favourable for harvest work, and all around our neighbourhood we hear of rapid progress being made. The supply of wheat from Kent this morning was large, but small from Essex. Under the influence of fine weather our trade opened heavy this morning, and the sales made of new English wheats showed a decline of 3s per qr from the opening prices of this day week. For foreign wheat there was only a limited retail business done, and on sales made last week's prices were well supported. Barley of the new crop sells readily at full values. Other descriptions unaltered. Beans and peas were without alteration. We have a large arrival of oats for the week, by far the greater portion being from Archangel. We must note an improvement of 6d per qr on this description from the low sales of last week; other sorts realise the quotations of Monday last.

British.	s.	s.	Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat			Wheat		
Essex and Kent, Red	38 to	60	Dantzig	56 to	72
Ditto White	52	62	Konigsberg, Red ..	52	70
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red ..	38	60	Pomeranian, Red ..	52	56
Scotch	—	—	Rostock	54	66
Rye	30	3	Danish and Holstein	—	—
Barley, English ..	30	40	East Friesland ..	—	—
Scotch	—	—	Petersburg	50	52
Malt (pale)	54	70	Riga and Archangel	50	52
Beans, mazagan ..	30	36	Polish Odessa ..	—	—
Ticks	30	36	Marianopoli	—	—
Harrow	31	41	Taganrog	—	—
Pigeon	43	47	Egyptian	—	—
Peas, White	35	39	American (U.S.) ..	50	58
Grey	36	38	Barley, Pomeranian	26	33
Maple	40	44	Konigsberg	26	33
Boilers	35	39	Danish	26	33
Tares (English new) ..	—	—	East Friesland ..	26	33
Foreign	—	—	Egyptian .. .	26	33
Oats (English new) ..	17	24	Odessa . ..	26	33
Flour, town made, per Sack of 280 lbs	41	51	Beans—		
Linseed, English ..	—	—	Horse	—	—
Baltic	—	—	Pigeon	—	—
Black Sea	—	—	Egyptian	34	35
Hempseed	—	—	Peas, White . ..	34	40
Canaryseed . ..	—	—	Oats—		
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs. English ..	—	—	Dutch	19	27
German	—	—	Jahde . .	—	—
French	—	—	Danish	21	25
American	—	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21	25
Linseed Cakes, 12*l.* 0s to 12*l.* 10s			Swedish	21	25
Rape Cakes, 6*l.* 0s to 6*l.* 10s per ton			Petersburg	20	23
Rape Seed 30*l.* 0s to 35*l.* 0s per last			Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.—		
			New York	27	29
			Spanish, per sack ..	43	45
			Carrawayseed, per cwt.	—	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6½d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, Islington, Monday, Aug. 19.

The show of foreign stock on offer here to-day was large, and the sales progressed slowly in all descriptions, at former prices. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were only moderate, and the general condition of the supply exhibited a decided falling-off, when compared with Monday last. Good and prime breeds moved off steadily, at, in some instances, an advance of 2d per 8lbs; otherwise the trade was in a sluggish state, at late quotations. The primest Scots, crosses, &c. realised 4s 10d per 8lbs. We received about 1,800 shorthorns, crosses, &c., from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; from other parts of England 800 various breeds; from Scotland 78 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 280 oxen. We were but moderately supplied with English sheep. Prime Downs and half-breds were in steady request, and supported last Monday's currency; but otherwise the trade ruled heavy at late rates. The top quotation for mutton being 5s 4d to 5s 6d per 8lbs. The lamb trade was active, at from 5s to 6s per 8lbs, being an advance of 4d per 8lbs, compard with this day se'nnight; but there were very few on offer. The demand for calves, the supply of which was moderate, was in a sluggish state, at late rates. Prime veal realised 4s 6d per 8lbs. Pigs moved off slowly on former terms. The supply was tolerably extensive.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	2	10	to 3	2	Pr. coarse woolled	4	4	to 4	10
Second quality .	3	4	3	8	Prime Southdown	5	0	5	4
Prime large oxen.	3	10	4	4	Lge. coarse calves	3	4	3	10
Prime Scots, &c. .	4	6	4	10	Prime small . .	4	0	4	6
Coarse inf. sheep.	3	2	3	6	Large hogs . .	3	10	4	4
Second quality .	3	8	4	0	Neat sm. porkers.	4	6	4	8

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 21s to 29s. Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 19.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat are moderately extensive. Good and prime qualities move off steadily, and prices are well supported; otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state, but without leading to any material change in the quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef .	2	10	to 3	2	Small pork . .	4	6	to 5	0
Middling ditto .	3	4	3	8	Inf. mutton . .	3	2	3	8
Prime large do .	3	10	4	2	Middling ditto .	3	10	4	4
Do. small do. .	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto . .	4	6	4	8
Large pork. . .	3	10	4	4	Veal	3	6	4	4

PRODUCE MARKET, Mincing-lane, Aug. 13.

TEA.—There has been a steady demand, at fully late rates.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for home consumption, and late prices are fully sustained for colonial descriptions.

COFFEE.—There has been but a limited demand, with but slight alteration in prices.

RICE.—The market has been more brisk for good and fine qualities, and prices have shown an upward tendency.

SALTPETRE.—The dealings have been unimportant, and the few bargains recorded maintained previous values.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 17.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Apricots, figs, and excellent greengage plums, new apples and pears, still come from the Continent. West India pines are getting scarcer. Peas and beans are plentiful and cheap. Grapes are abundant. Strawberries now consist of only the very latest sorts; and with the exception of Morello, cherries may be said to be over for the season. French beans, young carrots, and potatoes may be had in large quantities; of the latter, many samples are, however, diseased. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Pelargoniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 19.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,221 firkins butter, 1,864 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,933 casks butter, and 1,714 bales of bacon. The demand for Irish butter was very limited, and almost confined to the finest mild descriptions; a decline of 2s per cwt was generally submitted to; foreign without alteration. The bacon market ruled very quiet; the trade purchase very cautiously, expecting lower prices; we do not alter our quotations, 72s to 78s landed, according to quality, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 19.—Although the arrivals of home-grown potatoes to these markets have been very moderate, and scarcely any imports of foreign have taken place since our last, the demand for all qualities is in a sluggish state; yet prices are fairly supported. Shaws are selling at from 70s to 80s, and Regents 75s to 100s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Aug. 19.—The improvement noticed in our last report has steadily progressed, and the duty has in consequence been backed at 125,000*l.* to 130,000*l.*. There is some appearance of mould in a few grounds in Mid-Kent, but not sufficient materially to affect the present estimate of the crop. The market continues very heavy, and where sales are pressed lower prices are submitted to. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 465 bales from New York, 10 from Rotterdam, and 14 from Hamburg.

SEEDS, Monday, Aug. 19.—The market for seeds remains without business passing. The reports of the growing crop of rapeseed continue favourable, and cause buyers to be careless and indifferent to business. Trefoil does not meet any attention. New trifolium is now in request and fully as dear. New rapeseed was without change in value.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 19.—The late reduction in the Bank rate of discount has had a tendency to strengthen the market for English wool. The amount of business doing, however, has not increased to any important extent, yet prices in most instances have been quite supported. Should the harvest turn out successful, some portion of the late decline will, in all probability, be recovered.

OIL, Monday, Aug 19.—Linseed oil is less firm, at 31s 9d to 32s per cwt on the spot. In rape a good business is doing, at 42s 6d to 43s for refined, and at 40s 6d to 41s for brown. Olive oils are held at extreme rates; but for all other kinds the demand rules inactive, at late rates. Turpentine is dull, 48s for American spirits.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Aug 17.—The business doing in flax is only to a moderate extent, yet prices rule steady. Hemp still moves off slowly, and clean Russian is quoted at 29*l.* 15s to 30s per ton. Jute has been in improved request, and the quotations have advanced 10s per ton. Coir goods command a steady sale, at full currencies.

COALS, Monday, Aug. 19.—An advance on last day's rates. Hettons 19s, Haswell 18s 9d, Lambtons 18s 6d, Russell 17s 6d, Harton 16s 6d, Eden 17s, Hartleys 16s 6d, Kelloe 17s 9d, Holywell 15s, Wylam 15s, Tanfield 13s, Durham 15s. Fresh arrivals, 39; left from last day, 24.—Total, 63.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 19.—The market continues dull and prices have further declined. P.Y.C. is quoted, at 44, to 46s 6d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 5d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

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